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FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS

AU170830 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 17 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries a group of deputies to the Finnish parliament, led by Juhani Toumola, leader of the Finnish parliamentary group in the Interparliamentary Union and member of the Commission of the Foreign Policy of the Finnish Parliament paid a friendly visit to our country.

Yesterday the deputies of the Finnish parliament were received by the Chairman of the Permanent Juridical Commission of the People's Assembly Enver Halili, who spoke of the functioning of the people's power organs. In honour of the friends he gave a dinner, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

The Finnish friends paid a visit to the president of the Academy of Sciences of the PSR of Albania, Prof. Aleks Buda who acquainted them with the ancient history and culture of the Albanian people and the development of science in Albania under the people's power.

Likewise, the Chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries Jorgo Melica received the Finnish parliamentarians and held a friendly talk with them.

During their stay in our country the deputies to the Finnish parliament visited cultural institutions and economic enterprises in the cities of Tirana, Durres, and Berat, where they got acquainted with the economic and cultural development of the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER GREETS CAMBODIA'S HUN SEN

BK200444 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Comrade Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, recently sent a message of greetings to Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK. The message reads, in part:

I would like to extend my warm greetings and best wishes to you on the occasion of the PRK's national day. I take this opportunity to wish the Cambodian people more and greater successes in their efforts to progress and achieve prosperity, and to consolidate their national defense.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE PRESIDENT PAYS VISIT

AU191622 Sofia BTA in English 1606 GMT 19 Jan 86
[Text] Sofia, January 19 (BTA) -- Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of Sao Tome and Principe and chairman of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe, arrived on brief visit here today.

The guest was welcomed by Bulgaria's State Council Vice President Mitko Grigorov, by deputy ministers of foreign affairs and by other officials.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU201656 Sofia BTA in English 1615 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 20 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, had talks today with Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe Party.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa briefed each other on the socio-economic development of their countries. Mr. Todor Zhivkov emphasized upon the achievements attained in the process of the construction of the advanced socialist society.

Certain international issues were also examined. The Bulgarian party and state leader spoke about Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy, directed at the consolidation of peace and security in Europe and world-wide and at good neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans. In this connection he emphasized upon the initiatives to turn this part of the world into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa spoke about his country's desire to consolidate its ties with the democratic and progressive forces in Africa. He condemned Pretoria's apartheid policy.

Certain matters related to the mutual trade and economic cooperation were also discussed.

The talks were attended by Mr. Mitko Grigorov, vice president of the State Council.

FILIPOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

AU181616 Sofia BTA in English 1538 GMT 18 Jan 85

[Text] Sofia, January 18 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Vasile Pungan, Romania's minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

They surveyed the economic cooperation between the two countries and commended the promotion of bilateral business relations and the long-term trade agreement which Bulgaria and Romania are to sign to the coming five-year period.

They emphasised that the deepening of cooperation between the two countries, the expansion of specialisation and joint industrial production, envisaged in the agreement, are a step forward in the realisation of the tasks set by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu.

Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, was in attendance at the meeting.

Dynamic promotion of economic cooperation, priority to ties in the most advanced branches of the national economies, enhancement of joint industrial production and specialisation: These are the characteristic features of the long-term trade agreement between Bulgaria and Romania for the period up to 1990, which was signed in the capital today.

It envisages a 50 per cent rise in the commercial exchange between the two countries as compared with the outgone five-year period. Bulgaria will supply Romania with robots and manipulators, hauling and hoisting devices, storehouse mechanizing plant, products of the high-voltage industry and of ferrous metallurgy, chemicals, tobacco, cigarettes, and will be importing motor industry items, bearings, railroad transport products, metallurgical articles, chemicals, salt. The two countries will barter machine tools, nuclear power plant equipment, medicines, light industry products.

The output of the joint heavy machinebuilding works in Ruse and Giurgiu will also be exchanged in considerable quantities. Broad possibilities are outlined for the utilizationof the two countries' processing capacities in metallurgy.

The two sides also signed a protocol on reciprocal trade for 1986.

PLANNING COMMITTEE HEAD ILIEV RETURNS FROM SRV

AU201742 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] On 16 December Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from Hanoi, where he took part in the 37th session of CEMA'S Committee on Cooperation in Planning. A protocol on coordinating the national economic plans of Bulgaria and the SRV for the period 1986-1990 was signed.

Hoang Trong Nhu, SRV ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those who greeted Ivan Iliev at the airport.

ZHIVKOV ACTIVITIES IN RAZGRAD OKRUG REPORTED

AU151247 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jan 86 p 1, 6

[Report from Razgrad by Sergey Nakov, special BTA correspondent and Svetlomir Kirov, BTA correspondent, on Todor Zhivkov visit to Ludogorie area in Razgrad Okrug on 13 January]

[Excerpts] Razgrad Okrug began its intensive upsurge following April 1956 and the innovated Ludogorie area is truly an offspring of our party's April plenum policy.

Aware of this historical fact, the working people in the okrug greeted Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, in a particularly cordial manner today.

Hundreds of working people, young boys and girls, enthusiastically welcomed our first party and state leader and chanted slogans in honor of the BCP.

Accompanied by Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee and by Kolyo Yovchev, chairman of the Razgrad Okrug People's Council Executive Committee, as well as by other leaders of the okrug and municipality, Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the antibiotics scientific-production plant. He inspected the laboratory for the production of most updated antibiotics, namely the half-synthetic ones -- and also the information-computer center of the plant, as well as the automated laboratory for biotechnological experiments, and the genetic and selection department.

At a meeting with the management of the plant, which is one of the largest centers for the development of biotechnologies in our country, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation for the work of the collective, which is of exceptional importance for the further development of our country.

A large and rich material base has been created in recent years in this area and highly qualified cadres trained. The necessary conditions have been created for the construction of a scientific-production center, which is likely to become a strong base for industrial microbiological synthesis.

The problems of scientific-technical progress in another, important field, agriculture, were the subject of another visit paid by Comrade Zhivkov to the regional agro-ecological laboratory attached to the Agromodel engineering association, where he was briefed on its work, and during his visit to the Lenin agro-industrial complex Comrade Zhivkov was acquainted with the application of direct sowings.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov had a very cordial and businesslike meeting with the Razgrad Okrug party, economic, and social aktiv.

Anastasiy Donchev, first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee, read a report on the work of the okrug party organization in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the decisions of the BCP Central Committee February plenum.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov took the floor. He was greeted with exceptional cordiality, with stormy and prolonged applause, as well as with chants "Forward with the BCP!"

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee he most cordially greeted the participants in the meeting and expressed gratitude for everything the communists, the united agrarians, the Komsomol members, and the entire population of the Ludogorie region are doing for the construction of socialism in this prospering area of our country. "We highly appreciate your successes, as well as the tremendous creative and innovative work of your local party and administrative leadership," he stated.

The first party and state leader dealt with the most topical problems of the socio-economic development of our country, stressing in particular the need to work out a total strategy for the implementation of the February plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the need for drastic changes in all spheres of economic and social life. He pointed out that the new stage of development, the new tasks assigned by scientific-technical revolution require a reorganization of our economy. This very reorganization will bring about a drastic improvement of the people's living standard.

The general secretary of the BCP Central Committee also dealt with certain issues of the international situation.

Comrade Zhivkov's speech was listened to with great attention and particular interest. It was frequently interrupted and accompanied by stormy applause.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov's spontaneous and businesslike meetings with the people of the Ludogorie region were not only a wonderful, festive day for them, but also provide an incentive for their future work and struggle for the prosperity of the homeland.

STATE COUNCIL CONVOKES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU201652 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the basis of Article 71, paragraphs 1 and 93, Point 3, and of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has decided to convoke the 19th session of the Eighth National Assembly on 27 January at 1000 Bulgarian time.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council
Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council

STATE COUNCIL BESTOWS AWARD ON COL GEN SHOPOV

AU161926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] The State Council has awarded for the second time the title of Hero of Socialist Labor to Colonel General Grigor Velkov Shopov [words indistinct] for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism, his special services in the building up and strengthening of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and in connection with his 70th birthday.

GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL FAVORABLY ASSESSED

Party, Government Endorsement

LD171618 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government discussed the exceptionally important 15 January statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which he proposed to the world a complex program of solutions to the most important problems of the present epoch, ridding humanity of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and the beginning of lasting peace in the world, on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government have adopted the following standpoint on this statement: It is a complex of new proposals which express the unchanging peaceful principles of the internal and foreign policy of the Soviet Union and which correspond to the most vital needs and longings of the Czechoslovak people. These well-balanced, realistic, clear, and deeply humanitarian proposals are an expression of the greatest degree of responsibility for the future fate of human civilization and are in full harmony with the interests of all peoples without exception. Their aim is to stop the arms race on earth, not to allow the militarization of space, to rid the world of nuclear weapons, to improve the overall international situation, and to secure the development of peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation.

This mobilizing peace program is the source of great hopes. It gives new strength to all those who strive for the strengthening of world peace. It is a concrete and far-reaching contribution by the Soviet Union on the threshold of 1986, which was declared International Peace Year by the United Nations.

It is quite natural, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government position continues, that the Soviet state, which immediately after its birth turned to to nations with a decree on peace, which made great effort and brought immense sacrifice for the peaceful and progressive development of humanity, proposes such an important document for ensuring security and peace in the nuclear and space age. Expressing the wish of the Czechoslovak people, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the federal government welcome and fully identify with the complete program contained in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement. We are strengthened by the conviction that we will be able to concentrate our forces in peace on the tasks which will be outlined by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The Czechoslovak SR is determined to contribute as actively as possible to the implementation and fulfillment of the proposals made by the Soviet Union, to ensure that the great opportunity being offered to humanity is used so that nations can enter the new millenium with certainty and without fear for their existence.

Positive World Reaction

LD181138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Antonin Kosta commentary]

[Text] On the whole, one can say that the response to the new Soviet peace initiatives has been totally positive, if we discount isolated voices of some publicists who want to curry favor with the military-industrial complex, and this is why they are questioning the possibility of achieving disarmament.

What is, however, symptomatic for the present-day situation and for the orientation of public opinion is that no official representative has dared to do what was previously almost routine -- to say an unequivocal and terse no. This time the negative voices have not come out of Washington either, so that the indirect reaction of Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who calls for a further escalation of the arms buildup, has fallen on stony ground in view of the fact that President Reagan and his secretary of state have welcomed the Soviet initiatives as a whole, although with careful reservations.

This positive reaction is not surprising at all. When the Soviet Union is putting forward to the nations a totally realistic project with a specific timetable to rid the world of nuclear, chemical, and the most dangerous conventional weapons by the year 2000, then anyone who would openly oppose such a project in the current tense situation, when the very existence of mankind is under threat, would be shouted down.

Very symptomatic of the reaction to the new Soviet initiatives is also its breadth, and this not only in the political but also, literally, in the geographical sense. This is also quite logical. The Soviet initiatives seek to rid the world of the most destructive weapons and to create international guarantees and mechanisms which will not only permanently ensure this, but which will make it possible to use the released resources to tackle global problems and develop constructive international cooperation, encompassing all areas of the world, both Europe, Asia, and the western hemisphere.

Thirdly, also symptomatic, is that linked in general with the positive attitude to the Soviet initiatives is increased attention to and stress on the practical attitude the United States will adopt toward them. This is understandable; the basic prerequisite for the realization of the project of total nuclear and chemical disarmament by the year 2000 is that the Americans join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests and refrain from the implementation of their plan for the military misuse of space. President Reagan, attempting in a jovial way to weaken somewhat the impression created by the grandiose Soviet initiatives, spoke, in the followup on this prerequisite, about a catch.

Perhaps he was right in a certain sense. Yes there is a catch, but a catch for hypocritical, dishonest people because it does not leave any scope for dodging and evasions. To agree to the liquidation of nuclear weapons without a halt to perfecting them and without putting an end to spreading them into space, is impossible. This would be a bare nonsense, as is the opposite argument put forward by Washington that the creation of a further space arms system will allegedly eliminate nuclear arms on earth, when it would be far more reliable and cheaper to liquidate such weapons directly.

Secretary Shultz voiced this -- although on a somewhat different plane but in effect in identical terms as Reagan -- when he said in indignation that the Soviets have come out with the issue in public while everything could have been discussed, as he said, in a quiet, diplomatic way. The reason is obvious. The public will demand a concrete and indeed positive answer to concrete Soviet proposals, which in view of the fact that the new Soviet attitude to the verification issue has deprived the Americans of all their usual trump cards, will not be a simple matter for Washington.

'Significant Step' by USSR

AU171909 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Dusan Rovensky article: "Mobilizing Prospect, Program of Deeds"]

[Text] The declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, on 15 January concerns the weightiest and most truly fateful issues of mankind's existence. It poses the question whether the immense threat lying in the danger of war will persevere, or whether mankind will enter the third millenium without fear that civilization will perish in the conflagration of nuclear explosions.

The declaration is an all-around, specific, and highly realistic action program for gradually liquidating the monstrous nuclear arsenals which have been created during the past 4 decades, and which are so large that they can be used to exterminate the entire human race several times over. For this very reason, it is the main task of all of us who live in these disturbed times to do everything to prevent the worldwide tragedy from taking place, and not to permit the forces of militarism and aggression to place the very existence of mankind at risk.

In the spirit of the best traditions of its Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union has taken yet another step toward preserving peace. New significant initiatives, which are contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration, mean a further development of the battle for peace.

We have here significant, far-reaching, and new proposals which concern the weightiest and most topical issue: how to halt nuclear armaments on earth and how to prevent the militarization of space. We have here initiatives which reflect the best traditions of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. They are logically linked with the draft documents to be discussed by the coming 27th CPSU Congress.

The mobilizing and exciting goal -- to enter the third millenium without nuclear arsenals -- can be reached in stages. The first should be to reduce by 50 percent the number of nuclear arms of the two countries that are strongest militarily -- the Soviet Union and the United States. In this stage one should also resolve the threat represented by the intermediate-range missiles deployed by Europe. In the second stage, the other states which own atomic bombs would join in the disarmament process; and in the third stage, which should be concluded before the end of this century, the process of eliminating atomic weapons would be concluded.

As Mikhail Gorbachev declared, the Soviet Union is prolonging the moratorium on all nuclear test explosions to 31 March 1986. It is flexibly reacting to the opinions on the control of nuclear explosions and also on the control of chemical weapons. The same also applies to other issues on the agenda of significant international negotiations in Vienna, Geneva, and Stockholm, as well as on UN territory and elsewhere.

The coming days and weeks will show how the U.S. Government and other NATO countries will treat the peace appeal which has now so urgently resounded from Moscow, and particularly what stand they will adopt on the appeal. This will be the most precise indication of the extent to which the peace rhetoric of these states matches their actions. Moscow has indicated a realistic path; now it is the turn of those who rule in Washington, London, Bonn, and other NATO cities.

LAST LINE

We in Czechoslovakia appraise very highly the truly significant peace step taken by the Soviet Union. We realize its urgency, and also the fact that a world without nuclear weapons can be achieved solely by taking the path of a devoted and persevering fight against the forces of imperialism and war. We are determined to do everything so that future generations need never to know the terrors and destruction which a nuclear war would mean.

PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR VISIT

LD181650 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the Political Department, arrived today for a visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of a delegation. At the airport he was welcomed by Stanislav Svoboda, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other representatives of Czechoslovakia's public and social life.

Holds Talks With Chnoupek

LD201832 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, held talks in Prague today with Faruq Qaddumi, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO Political Department.

Both representatives exchanged views on the development of Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations and on the possibilities of deepening them further. Faruq Qaddumi described the present situation in the Palestinian resistance movement and the steps which the PLO is taking to restore the unity of the entire movement on the basis of the struggle for the implementation of the legitimate and vested rights of the Arab people of Palestine, above all the right to establish their own independent state.

Both representatives supported the new Soviet disarmament proposals contained in the statement by Mikhail Gorbachev, and paid great attention to the situation in the Middle East. They stressed the fact that the basic cause of the tense situation in this area is the persistent refusal to solve the Palestinian question and Israeli attempts to ignore it.

Bohuslav Chnoupek then hosted a festive luncheon in honor of Faruq Qaddumi.

In his luncheon speech, Bohuslav Chnoupek praised again the Soviet peace proposals and stressed that the United States, too, should show a constructive effort, especially in Geneva, but also in Vienna and Stockholm. Concerning the situation in the Palestinian movement, he recalled the importance of the restoration of its unity on a clear, anti-imperialist basis.

Faruq Qaddumi stressed that the U.S. Administration's line in the assertion of separatist solutions of the Camp David style and the Reagan plan would lead only to further wars and worsening of the international tension. This is why the PLO resolutely rejects this line and is in favor of an international conference under the patronage of the UN organization with the equal participation of interested sides. He also appreciated the support given to the Palestinian people by socialist countries and all peace loving forces.

JOURNAL REFUTES WESTERN 'PROPAGANDA' AGAINST CEMA

LD172311 Prague CTK in English 1337 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Prague, Jan 17 (CTK) -- The monthly of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee ZIVOT STRANY pointed out in its latest issue the activation of propaganda subversion against the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

It stressed that the attacks of bourgeois propaganda against the CMEA have sharpened mainly in the last few months when significant events occurred in the CMEA life -- the 40th session in Warsaw and the 41st extraordinary session in Moscow.

The Western propaganda aims its attacks especially against the Soviet Union, claiming that it has the CMEA under its control. "This myth has been lasting since the foundation of the CMEA and has been brought up again by the London weekly THE ECONOMIST", the paper said.

It pointed out that 37 years of the CMEA existence quite uproot this assertion of the bourgeois propaganda. The activity of the CMEA is based on the principles of socialist internationalism and democracy which have never existed in interstate relations before the foundation of the CMEA.

The Soviet Union has no privileges in the CMEA and has one vote, as each CMEA country. The same principles are valid also in the activity of the CMEA banks. Each country has one vote regardless of the share of capital, for instance, Bulgaria's is 7 times lower and Mongolia's 38 times lower than the Soviet share.

The monthly pointed out the situation in economic organizations in the West. In the International Monetary Fund, for instance, votes of the countries concerned are divided according to the invested capital. The United States itself has the same number of votes as 80 developing countries together which enables it to exert economic and political pressure on them.

The bourgeois propaganda often attacks the socialist economic integration, claiming that the multilateral integration in the CMEA does not exist, that there is, on the contrary, disintegration. These assertions are nothing new and of course are not true. "On the contrary, cooperation has been persistently extending and socialist economic integration has been increasing. The mutual exchange of goods between the CMEA countries has increased five-fold in 1970-1983 and even 36-fold compared with the year 1950, the paper said.

Western propaganda claims that the Soviet Union tries to subordinate integration processes in the CMEA to its economic needs, [words indistinct] the development of trade and economic relations of other CMEA countries with Western states.

"In the 1980's a certain drop occurred in the exchange of goods between several CMEA countries and the West. This was not, however, caused by the Soviet Union but exclusively by the Western, especially U.S. policy of economic war against socialism," the magazine stressed.

LEADERS ADDRESS LOCAL PRECONGRESS MEETINGS

Jakes Speech

LD190001 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] District and city conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL have been continuing at 62 locations in Czechoslovakia with debates on the reports by the district and city party committees.

The party conference in Hradec Kralove District was addressed during the debate by, among others, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, heading a delegation of the party Central Committee.

He concentrated on matters arising from the draft Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for 1986-90 and the Prospects up to the Year 2000, and explained some problems which will have to be solved in the interest of ensuring the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan this year -- problems which were pointed out at the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the main attention of all party, state, and economic bodies and organizations must be focused on further speeding up the process of intensification of the economy, and on a substantial increase in the quality of production, noting that the main way of achieving this is through the development of science and technology and through the wide-scale application of its results in practice. In addition to full utilization of all domestic resources and possibilities, new prospects to this end are also provided by our active approach to fulfilling the conclusions of the economic summit of the CEMA member states, which took place in 1984 in Moscow, by the further development and deepening of socialist economic integration, especially with the Soviet Union, and by the implementation of the adopted Comprehensive Program of Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA member states up to the year 2000. An important factor in the development of the economy, Comrade Milos Jakes stressed, is the need to consistently implement and to further improve the system of planned management, and especially to raise the level of direct managerial work, and to strengthen discipline, order, and control in all sectors.

He spoke highly of the importance and the contribution of the development of workers' initiative, which plays a large part in determining the extent to which we are able to fulfill our difficult tasks. Communists, party bodies, and organizations must be at the forefront of our efforts to achieve the social and economic goals which will be adopted by the 17th party congress, and they must exert every effort, in the spirit of the party statutes, to ensure the implementation of these goals. At present this means that we must consistently and smoothly fulfill the tasks of the state plan for 1986, which will be a test of our ability to cope with the tasks of the whole of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Bilak Speech

LD191810 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] District and municipal district conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL have continued in 62 localities throughout our homeland today with a discussion on reports submitted by district and municipal district party committees. In a debate at the deliberation of Communists of Prague's fifth municipal district Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, made a speech today.

He said that the CPCZ proceeds from the needs and possibilities of our society and sets out demanding aims that can however be fulfilled. The path toward attaining them will be a consistent and all-round intensification of the economy leaning on the results of scientific and technological development and on cooperation with the Soviet Union

and other CEMA countries. We have challenging plans but the transformation of their figures into concrete acts requires selfless work. Not everything can be mastered at once but many things can be tackled without expending great resources by improving planning, management, organization of work, remuneration in accordance with the amount and quality of work, when order, working and civic discipline, and the quality of work performed are strengthened and when such work is delivered on time and when wastage is eliminated.

Each primary party organization will have to draw consistently on conclusions from the general finding that the development of the creative forces of the working people is the most important factor of building an advanced socialist society.

As Comrade Vasil Bilak went on to say, the realization of our aims does not depend merely on how well we shall work but also on the further development of the international situation. We have assessed realistically the results of the Geneva talks between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and the American President. Less than 2 months after Geneva it is being shown that the fulfillment of the conclusions will not be an easy and simple task. While the Soviet Union has been observing strictly, and proceeding from, the Geneva conclusions, the policy of the American side causes doubts and concern. The United States has not yet reacted positively to a single expression of goodwill, to a single constructive signal sent by the Soviet Union. Neither the stands adopted by the NATO Council nor the ill-considered pronouncements of certain responsible political officials in the cold war contribute to calming the situation in the world.

In line with the 16th session of the CPCZ Central Committee the whole of our party and all people are resolved to join with an even greater resolve in the struggle to avert the threat of a nuclear war, halt the arms race on earth and against it being spread into space, to bring about a turn for better in international relations. We identify fully with the proposal delivered by Comrade Gorbachev to rid the world of nuclear weapons, and fully support it, and Czechoslovakia will contribute to its understanding and fulfillment. This is a dignified program of the party, which 69 years had declared the first program for peace, proposed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, declared Comrade Vasil Bilak.

At the close of his speech at today's deliberation of Communists of Prague's fifth municipal district he stressed the importance of the ideological work, which must be linked closely with the fulfilment of everyday tasks and which must influence more and more pronouncedly the thinking and conduct of people. The training and placement of cadres and a resolute and effective assertion of the leading role of the party must correspond to the present day needs and requirements.

Hoffmann, Colotka Speeches

LD190010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] District and municipal district conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL, which form an important part of the preparation of the party for its 17th congress, have begun in 62 districts and municipal districts of Prague and Bratislava. Stanislav Benda will now familiarize you with today's course of the conferences:

The deliberations of the conferences are attended by delegations of the party's Central Committee.

Reports of district and municipal district party committees submitted at the conferences and the ensuring debates have confirmed that the conferences have been assessing critically, comprehensively and factually the results of the work of party bodies and organizations in fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th Party Congress and the subsequent session of the party's Central Committee. They have also been concentrating their attention on the main tasks of the district and municipal district party

organizations in the coming period. They have been concerning themselves with concrete measures aimed at promoting broad activity and initiative of Communists and other working people for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the current year and of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and at increasing their participation in resolving the most topical issues of speeding up the socioeconomic and social development of our country.

Delegates to the district and municipal district party conferences have also been expressing themselves on the Draft Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-90 and up to the Year 2000 as well as on the draft amendments of CPCZ Statutes. They have particularly emphasized on the consistent implementation of the party's strategic line on the intensification of the national economy by way of a more effective application of the results of scientific and technological development, using raw and production materials to a greater effect, the more rational consumption of fuel and energy and improvement of the quality of all work. They have also singled out the importance of a greater effectiveness of ideological and mass political work for the successful fulfillment of the demanding tasks we are facing in further building of advanced socialist society.

In a debate at the conference of Communists of Prague's third municipal district, Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, said that the fulfillment of the objectives set by the 16th party congress makes it possible for the Central Committee to bring to the 17th Congress a very ambitious program. The program includes a further rise in the living standard of our people and the strengthening of their social guarantees, the creation of conditions for a fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of the citizens, for the further all-round development of their personalities, a more resolute tackling of the environmental issues and the strengthening of the external economic balance and the defense capability of the country.

Such a program, he said, possesses a considerably stimulating influence. At the same time, however, it makes high demands on the party, state and economic bodies, social organizations, and labor collectives. A reduction of the proportion of the manufacturing input in social product, the raising of labor productivity and the quality of products, improvement of capital investment and making it cheaper, observation of working and technological discipline and faster utilization of science and technology in practice, rank amongst the principal ways forward.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann also pointed at the importance of the initiative of the Central Trade Union Council aimed at achieving a reduction of manufacturing input by 0.8 percent, raising labor productivity by 1 percent and increasing the proportion of high-quality products compared with the plan.

Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, speaking during a debate at the conference of Communists of Bratislava's first municipal district, paid tribute to the contributions made by the working people of this municipal district, which had arisen for the Bratislava city party organization from the economic and social program of the 16th Party Congress. He also focused on the need to improve the quality of the standard of managerial work in state and economic bodies, pointing out at the same time especially their influence in speeding up the process of intensification and in making manufacturing processes more effective.

In the interest of intensifying the party's ideological and educational influence he singled out cultural and political potential -- especially of theater and music, which enjoys important positions in Bratislava's first municipal district.

Comrade Peter Colotka directed the attention of the participants in the party conference of Bratislava's first municipal district also on the creation of the prerequisites of the modern development of this part of the city.

Indra, Korcak Speeches

LD182301 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] District and municipal conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL continued in 62 localities throughout Czechoslovakia today with a debate on the reports submitted by district and municipal district party committees.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the meeting of Communists of the Bratislava rural district committee. In the opening part of his speech he recalled the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ, a political party which was the only one to come through the historic ordeals of our nations and, after years-long class struggle and social struggle, triumphantly leading our working class to political power. In this connection he paid tribute to everything positive that has been achieved in the last 40 years and especially since the 16th party congress, in industrial production, the modernization of farming, in housing construction, education, health care and culture in the Bratislava rural district. However, this track record is useful only in as much as we can learn from it, Comrade Indra went on to stress. We have no reason for complacency and even less for respite. The present circumstances require us -- and the party continually calls upon us -- to ensure that principle-based criticism and self-criticism becomes the driving force of the successful life of our society.

This was also the position from which Comrade Indra spoke about the results and about certain problems relating to the economic and social development of the district during the past period, such as a reduction in the shift coefficient and in the use of working time in some industrial plants, failure to achieve the planned parameters in new investment capacities, the inadequate quality and technical standard of consumer goods, and shortcomings in agricultural production and in the way it is used.

The purpose of this type of critical approach, Comrade Indra went on to say, is to prepare ourselves better to tackle our present and future tasks. The key to resolving these problems lies in people, their attitude to community, civic discipline, and their approach to life in general.

In this connection Comrade Indra dealt with the questions of political and educational influence on the consciousness of people, struggle to overcome all forms of petit bourgeois thinking and behavior and of the personal example of Communists as one of the main conditions of the effectiveness of this process.

At the end of his speech he expressed the conviction that Communists and all working peple of the Bratislava rural district will, in the future also, possess a sufficient amount of resolve and consistency in the struggle for party policy, for the implementation of the resolutions to be adopted at the 17th CPCZ Congress.

In a debate at the conference of Communists from Brno rural district, Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leader of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, made a speech. He began by stressing the important role played by district conferences in preparations for the 17th party congress as the place where experiences from primary organizations are assessed and made general and where the results of party policy in working collectives are examined.

In connection with this role played by them in discussing principal congress documents he showed that the style of party work, envisaging the creation of broad possibilities for the exchange of views among people, for making use of observations and ideas, must be applied as an enduring method at all levels.

He continued by analyzing the successes of the past 5-year period and characterized the objectives of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In this connection he said that we lean on

the positive results of the past but this does not mean that we would be able to fulfill higher tasks of the second half of the 1980's with the existing attitudes, ingrained methods of management, and yesterday's effort. It is in the depth of the understanding of the importance of these objectives and in particular in the ability to push them through in practice that the essence of everything new and the difficulty of what is ahead of us lies. Mere agreement or words and assurances themselves will not do. Neither half-measures nor inconsistency, marking time, and relying on instructions from above are compatible with communist responsibility. Only deeds and nothing else can decide whether we shall go forward with sufficient speed along the entire broad front, in keeping with the requirements of the time.

Great attention was devoted in his speech to the implementation of the aims of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member states up to the year 2000, securing it at all levels and in all the segments along the political and ideological line through the active attitude of both party and economic organizations.

Kempny, Fojtik Speeches

LD191510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The principal feature of the first day of the deliberations of the district and municipal district party conferences in 62 districts of our homeland and in municipal districts of Prague and Bratislava was the business-like, critical, and responsible attitude of delegates to the issues under discussion. This is borne out by the fact that the importance and urgency of the new demands and the content and purpose of the resolutions of the 15th and 16th sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee have been penetrating more deeply the consciousness of Communists and their practical activity. In the debate delegates discussed the concrete participation of the working people in accelerating all-round intensification of the national economy, and emphasized raising the responsibility of Communists to act more resolutely in applying scientific and technological progress in practice, reducing material- and energy-intensiveness of production, and in bringing about a growth of social productivity and quality of all work.

In a debate at the district party conference in Opava, Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium spoke about the draft of the main guidelines of economic and social development in Czechoslovakia and about political, organizational, and educational tasks. He said that we can no longer continue to merely maintain the living standard of our people; we must raise it further. We are facing the rebuilding and modernization of the material base of our production, which is dictated to us by the scientific and technological revolution. We must create the necessary reserves to insure the defense of our country within the framework of the community of socialist countries. We can only resolve these tasks if we achieve a higher formation of the national income and if we increase our national wealth far more rapidly.

Comrade Josef Kempny singled out the importance of the comprehensive program for the CEMA member countries' scientific and technological progress up to the year 2000 and said that these are the most demanding goals of present-day world science, engineering, and production. If we compare these goals with our existing scientific and technological practice, then the target indicators of technological advancement are approximately twice as high and the time to achieve them twice as short. He also recalled that the methods of international cooperation must naturally differ from those dictated by capitalist competition, but at the same time must not be less effective.

We face problems which we know how to tackle but we need to acquire practical experience in this area.

Comrade Josef Kempny devoted his attention also to reserves, order, work discipline, and the intensification of the economy regime. He, however, primarily emphasized the revolutionary sources of science and technology, international division of labor and the development of initiative, and the participation of working people in management. Increased labor productivity, reduction of material and energy input, greater use of technology, and increased product quality and competitiveness have their roots in the engineering preparation of production, which must qualitatively improve. Integrating an engineer and manual worker contributes to drawing together and uniting the working class and the intelligentsia and to obliterating the difference between physical and mental work, said Comrade Josef Kempny at the district party conference in Opava.

Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member, speaking in a debate at the conference of Communists from the District of Vsetin, spoke primarily about tasks in the economy and ideology. He also devoted great attention to foreign and political issues, in particular to the significance of the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. The whole world has been given more proof of the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, he said, stressing that this was a comprehensive program for resolving the most important problems of the present era: ridding mankind of nuclear weapons and of the danger that it would perish.

He went on to underline the need to mobilize the human factor in fulfilling the party social and economic program and in connection with this, the need to also galvanize our ideological front. Ideological work must be linked as closely as possible with the everyday tasks faced by the party, help bring about the dynamic development of our society, and the struggle for the new and against everything that has become obsolescent or stands in the way of the further strengthening and development of socialism. Issues concerning people's attitude to work, discipline and order, and of socialist morality must be in the forefront of ideological work, propaganda, and agitation. This work must be directed toward shaping in a socialist man, in his socialist consciousness, the firm conviction of the correctness of party policy.

Our propaganda's effectiveness depends on how it deals with ticklish problems and how it answers them, declared Comrade Jan Fojtik at the conference of Communists of the Vsetin District. Relevance, realism, respect for facts and truthfulness -- these above all must determine its character, especially in communication media.

IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR ON CPCZ FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU172140 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jan 86 p 2

[CTK report: "Seminar on CPCZ Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The CPCZ Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation held a seminar for the party's ideological aktiv marking the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ in Prague yesterday [14 January]. The opening report on the theme "65 Years of the CPCZ's Struggle for Revolution and Socialism" was delivered by Vaclav Cada, chairman of CPCZ history at the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College. Other speeches dealt with the experience acquired from the CPCZ struggle in the construction of socialism, with the importance of the party's ideological work, Klement Gottwald's historical place in the history of the CPCZ, and the theoretical impetus of the new edition of the CPSU Program on the study of CPCZ history.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON GORBACHEV STATEMENT PROSPECTS

LD171304 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- Under the heading "USSR Shows the Peoples the Prospects of Peace", NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following leading article on Mikhail Gorbachev's statement:

The disarmament program submitted to the states and peoples by Mikhail Gorbachev on Wednesday evening [15 January] meets with a strong response throughout the world. This is understandable in that after the Geneva summit meeting the peoples expect corresponding actions. And what the general secretary of the CPSU calls for is a realistic, feasible path to arms limitation and disarmament and ultimately the complete liberation of our planet from nuclear weapons before the turn of the century. This is a prospect for mankind which will inspire millions upon millions of people on all continents to devote all their strength to this goal.

Our people receive the Soviet Union's comprehensive proposals with great approval, with joy and satisfaction. GDR citizens regard the Soviet proposal for a global program of nuclear disarmament within the next 1 and 1/2 decades as a historic step toward realizing the most important concern of all peoples, their greatest hopes and aspirations. It is worthwhile fighting for that goal.

In the present, extremely responsible period, when intentions and political statements must be translated into specific decisions, the GDR stands by its word to do everything for peace, Erich Honecker said a few days ago at a reception for the diplomatic corps.

At the end of their summit meeting 2 months ago in Geneva the highest representatives of the USSR and the United States underlined their intention to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth, limit and reduce nuclear arms and strengthen strategic stability. The proposal now submitted by the Soviet Union is the translation into a concrete program of the joint declaration of intent by the CPSU general secretary and the U.S. President. Comparing it with the Geneva declaration, one will find all the objectives laid down there, ranging from questions of nuclear disarmament and effective control of obligations undertaken, to chemical weapons and conventional armaments.

The Soviet program is a constructive offer, which takes into account considerations, arguments, and proposals from all sides about those problems which are of vital importance for all peoples but which are also extemely complex. It is an excellent basis for negotiations leading to agreements on reducing military confrontation while maintaining parity and equal security for all.

Each and every person who is serious and sincere about peace and disarmament has every reason to say 'yes' to this comprehensive negotiating offer. As Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, no one would lose as a result of the realization of this program, but everyone would gain. It is a unique opportunity for mankind to survive together, instead of perishing together. It is thus high time for matters not to rest with the "spirit of Geneva" but for agreements to be reached in Geneva in this spirit. The new round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations which has just started offers a good opportunity for this.

It is extremely significant that the far-reaching objectives for arms limitation and disarmament, including the liquidation of chemical weapons and the reduction of conventional armed forces and arms, are linked in both concrete and temporal terms in the Soviet program. The larger objective becomes even more apparent. The measures proposed by the Soviet Union and the period of time envisaged are realistic.

If, however, this disarmament program is translated more quickly into practical deeds then it will be all the better for all peoples and their peaceful coexistence, all the better also for the settlement of all other pressing problems of mankind, to which the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee referred.

Once again it is the Soviet Union which provides the peoples with this great prospect. The conscience of the world has been aroused and it must determine world developments. Mankind must be able to enter the new millennium in the knowledge that it has safeguarded world peace.

Our people know from experience that everyone must do something himself for peace. This recognition characterizes citizens' actions throughout our country during these weeks before the 11th SED Congress and is expressed in the words: each in his place gives his best for our socialist peace state.

Based on this unanimous stance of our entire people, our republic will continue to undertake great efforts to contribute to the improvement of the international situation and continue the dialogue for the safeguarding of peace. In line with the goal of ensuring that war will never again emanate from German soil this also includes initiatives to reduce military confrontation in the center of Europe, whether in relation to chemical or nuclear weapons. All contentious issues must be settled in a peaceful manner by means of negotiations. At the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, together with all those who are guided by reason and realism, the GDR works toward ensuring that a nuclear inferno is averted and world peace is preserved, that the arms race on earth is halted and is not permitted in space, that the tremendous prospects for peace and disarmament offered by the Soviet Union are realized.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

LD202355 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jan (ADN) -- An agreement on the reciprocal supply of industrial plant and other projects for the period 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow today by GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The USSR will supply the GDR on a large scale with further plants for the energy industry, including equipment for nuclear power stations, for the metallurgical industry, for the paper and chemical industry, as well as equipment and materials for the geological industry. The GDR will export, among other things, armatures, pumps, cranes, and other equipment for the energy industry. Reciprocal supplies of machinery and plant are intended to reequip agricultural repair enterprises in both countries. Reequipping the Sachsenwerk electrical engineering works in Dresden will be continued jointly. Enterprises from both countries will jointly participate in the construction of industrial projects in socialist and developing countries.

On the same day Horst Soelle, further GDR representatives and their USSR counterparts signed an agreement on cooperation in exploiting the Yamburg natural gas deposits, in the construction of the Yamburg-USSR western border long-distance pipeline, and in other projects in the USSR gas industry, as well as on natural gas supplies from the USSR to the GDR connected with this.

LEADERS HOLD TALKS WITH POLAND'S ORZECHOWSKI

Discussion With Honecker

LD171510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1350 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, on 17 January received Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski for a friendly talk.

The guest, who is in the GDR on an official visit, conveyed fraternal greetings from the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the PPR State Council, Wojciech Jaruzelski, which Erich Honecker reciprocated equally cordially.

Erich Honecker and Marian Orzechowski stressed the decisive significance of the trusting cooperation between the SED and the PZPR for the high level of relations between the two states and peoples. They expressed their conviction that the determined realization of the agreements reached at the highest level on 16 December 1985 will lead to a new quality of cooperation in all areas of social life and to a deepening of friendship between the two peoples.

It was noted with satisfaction that the fraternal solidarity between the GDR and the PPR as neighboring socialist states in the center of Europe and alliance partners in the Warsaw Pact is proving to be a stabilizing element for peace and security on the European Continent.

The two politicians affirmed the determination of their states, in line with the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states made in Sofia, to exert all their strength to prevent a nuclear inferno. Following the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan the conditions for the solution of this main issue facing mankind have become more favorable. Both sides paid tribute to the latest initiatives from Mikhail Gorbachev for liberating mankind from nuclear weapons.

Erich Honecker said that the program put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev for the complete liquidation of nuclear weapons, the extension of the USSR's moratorium on nuclear tests and its other far-reaching proposals are a historic chance to bring about a change for the better in Europe and in the world. The new Soviet initiative reflects the consistent striving to put the Geneva declarations into practice through concrete steps. Its realization would open the chance for mankind to be liberated by the year 2000 from the scourge of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction, as well as from the nightmare of an arms race in space.

It is up to every state and every individual to support this. The new Soviet initiative meets with the unanimous support of the GDR and encourages mankind in its struggle for peace, security and cooperation.

The partners in the talks stressed the great significance of the further consolidation of the alliance with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community for all-round strengthening of socialism and securing peace.

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer took part in the friendly meeting. The two states' ambassadors, Maciej Wirowski and Horst Neubauer, were present.

Exchange With Stoph

LD171742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- In Berlin today Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski paid tribute to the comprehensive disarmament program put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev. During their talk they expressed their government's full support for the proposals contained in it. The program is a realistic basis for bringing about a distinct change in the international situation, banishing the danger of war, and securing a lasting peaceful future for mankind.

The partners in the talks paid tribute to the high level of mutually beneficial relations between the two states. It was noted with satisfaction that as a result of the determined implementation of the long-term program of cooperation in science, technology, and production up to the year 2000, a new quality of economic cooperation is being achieved which accords with the demands of the present.

Willi Stoph and Marian Orzechowski agreed that realization of the complex program of scientific and technological progress adopted at the 41st CEMA meeting will contribute to consolidation of the material and technological basis of the CEMA member countries and to an increase in the reputation of socialism in the world.

Talks With Fischer; Departure

LD180009 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski ended his official visit to the GDR tonight. At Berlin-Schoenfeld Airport he was cordially seen off by his host, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Following the official talks at the GDR Foreign Ministry the ministers signed the plan on cultural and scientific cooperation 1986-90. ADN tonight published a joint press statement on the visit. Klaus Franke comments:

The two ministers noted with satisfaction that the far-reaching measures agreed between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski at the December meeting for the development of the bilateral relations are being implemented purposefully. They emphasized the special import of the long-term program up to the year 2000 for scientific-technological and production cooperation. Oskar Fischer and Marian Orzechowski agreed to intensify cooperation in the foreign policy area. In this connection they affirmed the resolve of the GDR and the PPR to do everything in their power to ban the danger of a nuclear and conventional war, and to bring about a change for the better in international relations. Both sides welcomed with special satisfaction the USSR's comprehensive, new proposals on arms limitation and disarmament announced by Mikhail Gorbachev. They assessed this bold Soviet initiative as a concrete program, covering a precisely defined period of time, for the total abolition of weapons in the world. It points to a feasible way, the document says, to end the arms race on earth, to prevent its extension to space, to reduce drastically and finally abolish nuclear armaments and other mass destruction weapons.

The ministers attach special importance to the ban of all nuclear explosions as proposed by the USSR. It was once again pointed out that the inviolability of frontiers and the respect of territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their current frontiers are a fundamental condition for peace. The GDR and the PPR are determined to deepen the fraternal alliance with the USSR, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

They will be doing everything in order to perfect the cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty, and to fulfill conscientiously the stipula ons concerning the deepening of socialist, economic integration.

Oskar Fischer gratefully accepted an invitation to pay an official friendship visit to Poland. This morning, during a friendly talk at the SED Central Committee, Marian Orzechowski conveyed fraternal greetings from the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, which Erich Honecker reciprocated equally cordially. The two sides briefed each other on current tasks in the preparation of the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

In praising the new initiative by Mikhail Gorbachev, Erich Honecker assessed these proposals as a reflection of the efforts to flesh out the Geneva statements. If this concept were to be realized, mankind could be liberated by the year 2000 from the scourge of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons as well as from the nightmare of an arms race in space. This latest Soviet initiative meets with the full agreement of the GDR, and encourages mankind in its struggle for peace, security, and cooperation.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN DISCUSSES MEETING WITH HONECKER

AU151322 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Washington (ADN) -- Congressman Thomas P. Lantos again expressed great satisfaction with the meeting between the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives, which he headed, and Erich Honecker. In a radio interview, Lantos said, when asked about his impression of the meeting and the political personality of the State Council chairman: "We had an excellent, useful, productive, and encouraging talk. All members of my delegation, Democrats and Republicans alike, were very impressed by Mr Honecker's attitude, his determination to act in the spirit of Geneva, and in the spirit of disarmament and to improve relations. We discussed a wide range of special topics. Honecker was extremely well-informed, cooperative, and farsighted. Our delegation returns to the United States with the firm belief that the relations between the GDR and the United States will become closer and better." Honecker is a man whose opinion is highly esteemed and who has considerable influence, Lantos said.

In the interview, Lantos also mentioned that the delegation asked the question whether the Berlin Wall might not be eliminated in connection with the 75-year celebration of Berlin. He pointed to the State Council chairman's answer, who said that the Wall will be eliminated as soon as the conditions which led to its construction are eliminated.

"As we were told during our visit," the Congressman said, "a considerable number of those who went to West Germany due to various reasons have returned. The relatively high unemployment rate in Western Europe and particularly in West Germany obviously makes adjustment and integration more difficult than many people thought."

The Congressman, who is a member of the U.S. Congress Foreign Affairs Committee, was asked by the interviewer what he thinks are the reasons for the fact that the political contacts between the United States and the GDR, which assumed diplomatic relations in 1974, have recently been intensifying. "We are very interested in promoting the relations," the delegation head said. "We, for our part, are ready to raise the relations to a new and higher level, with a larger economic exchange and wider contacts in culture and training. We are firmly convinced that there is no obstacle to this. In our opinion, in the East-West conflict both parties have come to realize that different social systems can indeed live together."

SPD BUNDESTAG MEMBER ASSESSES VISIT RESULTS

LD172321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0855 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- In an interview on 17 January with the GDR youth paper JUNGE WELT, Margitta Terborg, member of the executive of the SPD Bundestag group, stated: "We are also in agreement with our counterparts that everything must be done to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil." The politician was reporting on a fact-finding visit by a delegation of the SPD Bundestag group, which was in the GDR as guests of the FDJ group in the GDR People's Chamber. In political talks, for example, with People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and the first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Eberhard Aurich, the SPD deputies had "made no bones about the fact that the SPD opposes the SDI program: and its members "do not regard the U.S. nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic as peace-preserving."

She had "an especially positive impression" of the whole area of vocational training, particularly the guarantee of a job for every young person.

It had been the declared aim of the visit to bring a little more normality into GDR-FRG relations. "We have made a positive start" on this issue, Frau Terborg concluded, stressing the frankness of the talks.

The visit to the GDR had been a good opportunity for the SPD delegation to find out about "how vocational training functions here and how policy is put into effect, and how the deputies implement the interests of their electorate."

The two sides had agreed to meet at intervals in the same group. A return invitation had already been accepted.

FISCHER RECEIVES PLO OFFICIAL AL-QADDUMI

LD210911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0856 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 Jan (ADN) Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee and head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), arrived in the GDR for a visit today, Tuesday [21 January]. He has accepted an invitation from Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the GDR, who warmly welcomed the guest at Berlin-Schoenefeld airport.

CSA PUBLISHES 1985 ECONOMIC PLAN RESULTS

LD180030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1559 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- The year 1985 was a particularly successful one for the GDR. This conclusion is reached in the report by the State Central Administration for Statistics on the implementation of the 1985 economic plan.

National income increased by 10.7 billion marks compared with the previous year. Living conditions improved for 637,000 citizens. In industry, new consumer goods to improve the provision for the population and to increase export strength were produced to a value of over 30 billion marks. In agriculture, the highest yield to date was achieved with an average of 46 decitons of grain per hectare.

The report notes that as a result of great creative work in preparations for the 11th SED Congress, the working people of the GDR achieved in the past year the highest performance to date in strengthening socialism and securing peace.

The report goes on to note that the challenging demands of the economic plan as a working program for the whole population were successfully mastered in an atmosphere of firm solidarity between party and people. The course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy continued consistently. The working people concluded the 1981-1985 5-year plan well. The politically stable and economically dynamic development of the GDR has continued.

The great dynamism and efficiency of the economic development is an expression of the economic strategy drawn up with a view to the long term, the report says. As a result of its consistent realization the fundamental change to comprehensive intensification has been taking place. Important steps have been made to integrate science and production even more closely, to apply key technologies more quickly, and to further expand the unified socialist educational system. The trade union developed powerful activities in socialist competition. In the "FDJ Ernst Thaelmann Appeal" young people have achieved outstanding performances to strengthen the GDR.

Socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other countries of the community of socialist states has deepened, the report from the States Central Administration for Statistics says. A fundamental step toward deepening economic, scientific, and technological cooperation took place with the coordination of the 5-year plans for the period 1986-1990 between the GDR and the USSR and other socialist countries.

A successful start was made toward realizing the program for developing cooperation in the field of science, technology, and production up to the year 2000, agreed with the USSR.

Cooperation experienced a further upturn as a result of the "complex program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000" agreed at the 41st Extraordinary CEMA meeting.

The report goes on to stress that the tasks involved in the economic guaranteeing of national defense, order, and internal security have been comprehensively realized as a firm element of the economic policy of the socialist state.

It is pointed out that the working people of the GDR are approaching the solution to the tasks involved in the 1986 economic plan with creativity, industry, keeness, and new initiatives. The working people of the Carl Zeiss Jena combine have set new yardsticks for competition. They want to achieve an additional day's production in the first quarter of this year.

National income increased by 4.8 percent compared to the previous year; 90 percent of the increase resulted from the increase in labor productivity. Production inputs relative to national income were further decreased. The unit consumption of economically important raw materials and materials fell by 3.5 percent.

Tha report notes that science and technology increased further in their economic effectiveness. Over 5,000 new products, processes, and technologies have been introduced into production. Key technologies have become increasingly effective. For example, 22 percent more microelectronic products were produced than the previous year. There are now 57,000 industrial robots working in the GDR economy. The rate of industrial production renewal increased to 25 percent.

Investment amounting to 62 billion marks served to further the modernization and expansion according to plans of the material and technological basis of the economy and the continuation of the social policy. The major portion of the investment was employed for the rationalization and modernization of existing fixed assets and increasingly for the development and application of key technologies.

The report goes on to say that important production equipment was employed an average of 16.7 hours per calendar day. The in-house construction of rationalization equipment by the combines which accelerates the rate of comprehensive intensification increase in the industry ministries sector by 21 percent. Net production increased in the same sector by 9 percent.

In 1985 a plan lead of 4.5 days' output was achieved in socialist competition. Labor productivity increased on the basis of net production by 8.4 percent compared to the previous year.

Industrial goods production increased in the industry ministries sector by 4.5 percent and in the whole economy by 4.4 percent. Prime costs per 100 marks of goods production in industry fell by 2.2 percent compared to the previous year.

In agriculture the biggest harvest to date was brought in with a crop production of 31.1 million metric tons of grain equivalent units. A record result was achieved in grain with 11.6 million metric tons and an average per hectare yield of 46 decitons.

The transport performance of the railways in domestic traffic increased by 5.7 percent. It is reported that 295 kilometers of railway were electrified last year.

The home building program continued to be realized according to plan. With the new construction and the modernization of 212,222 homes, including 33,397 in Berlin, the best performance to date was achieved in 1985. Living conditions improved for 637,000 citizens.

The report from the State Central Administration for statistics notes that the net incomes of the population increased in line with the increased performance in the economy by 4 percent. Real incomes per head of the population increased by 5 percent. Since 1 December 1985 over 1 million citizens have been receiving higher pensions.

Retail trade turnover was 4.2 percent higher than in 1984. This amouts to a volume of 4.5 billion marks. In the case of industrial goods it was up by 5.6 percent, or 3 billion marks, in foodstuffs and luxury articles up by 2.7 percent of 1.5 billion marks. Services and repairs for the population reached a volume of 6.4 billion marks. That is equivalent to 5 percent growth.

Conditions were further improved in education: 26,423 kindergarden places, 2,642 teaching rooms, and 157 school sports halls were built.

To improve the medical care of the citizens 597 new jobs for doctors and dentists were created. That means that there is now one doctor for each 440 citizens and one dentist for each 1,400 citizens. In creches 13,054 new places were created.

The holiday sector, particularly the holiday service provided by the trade unions, has been expanded with 1600 new beds and the reconstruction and modernization of existing facilities. Physical education and sports have experienced a further upturn. In the world and European championships GDR sportsmen and women won a total of 194 gold, silver, and bronze medals. Diverse activities by artists and cultural workers took place against the background of preparations for the 11th SED Congress.

The opening of the restored Semper Opera in Dresden was a social event of great cultural significance.

The State Central Administration for Statistics goes on to report that foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries achieved a 4 percent increase and a volume of 119 billion valuta marks.

Trade relations with the nonsocialist economic area have expanded on the basis of mutual advantage. Foreign trade turnover with this economic area increased to 61 billion valuta marks.

The GDR trade balance records a total export surplus of 7 billion valuta marks.

The capital Berlin was further shaped according to plan as political, economic, scientific, intellectual, and cultural center of the socialist GDR.

DOHLUS, CONGO OFFICIAL PRAISE GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

LD202213 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jan (ADN) -- The great importance of the latest disarmament initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev was praised by Horst Dohlus, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by Camille Bongo, member of the Congolese Party of Labor Political Bureau, in Berlin on 20 January. The comprehensive proposals of the Soviet Union for liberating the world from nuclear weapons, in the opinion of the politicians, will serve to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno, to stop the arms spiral on earth, and to prevent the militarization of space.

The two sides praised the long-term friendly relations between the two parties and agreed to develop this cooperation still further.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING ENVOY TO CONGO -- The positive development of friendly relations between the GDR and the People's Republic of the Congo has been acknowledged in Brazzaville by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party. As he stated on the occasion of the farewell visit by Gert Reichert, the GDR ambassador, bilateral cooperation has received a hefty boost through his official visit to the GDR the previous year. This applied also to cooperation with the SED. The Congolese head of state stressed the great significance of the latest Soviet disarmament initiative for the attainment and preservation of world peace. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 19 Jan 86 LD]

HUNGARIAN CITIZENS EVACUATED FROM SOUTH YEMEN

LD181315 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] The evacuation of family members of Hungarians working in South Yemen has started. The Foreign Ministry in Budapest announced that the first group has set off for Djibouti on board Soviet and GDR ships. It has once again been confirmed at the Foreign Ministry that the Hungarian citizens living in South Yemen are unhurt -- they are all in good health. British and French ships are also taking part in the transportation of foreign citizens. The evacuation is also being helped by South Yemeni Government troops, which means that the capital city continues to be controlled by government forces.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD171946 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Twenty-eight documents were signed at the Hungarian-Soviet economic talks which ended yesterday. Most important among these are the three intergovernmental cooperation agreements which lay down the basis for cooperation between Hungarian and Soviet enterprises in microelectronics, in the manufacture of industrial consumer goods, and in the context of agroindustrial complexes. It is of great significance that the decisions made at the session of the Hungarian-Soviet Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Commission are connected with the plans for the people's economies of the two countries and with the complex technical development program until the year 2000 of CEMA.

SZUROS DISCUSSES PARTY TIES WITH CPCZ'S STEFANAK

LD172028 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, met in a cordial comradely atmosphere Michal Stefanak, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and head of the International Political Department, in Budapest Thursday [16 January]. Michal Stefanak, who visited Hungary on January 15-16, held talks with Beza Kotai, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, on the relations between the two parties and further possibilities for the development of cooperation.

The two sides discussed and coordinated the two parties' cooperation schedule for the years 1986 and 1987. Discussions were held on topical international issues and current questions of the international communist and workers' movement. The meetings were attended by Istvan Oszi, deputy head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department, and Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH CEMA, UN

LD172003 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 17 (MTI) -- In a Thursday [16 January] meeting with company managers at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade, called attention to the importance of up-to-date commodities in trade with the countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

He said that they reached agreement with Soviet partners on the goods to be replaced by more up-to-date products over the next five years. The minister pointed out that in order to fulfil rouble-accounting export commitments, it is important to improve the schedule of deliveries, and to look for opportunities for a balanced increase in turnover.

Peter Veress pointed out that although the external conditions of trade in convertible currency seem unlikely to worsen, Hungary continues to face strict demands. The Foreign Trade Ministry expects the advanced and lasting forms of cooperation to gain in importance in relations with developed capitalist states, mainly the involvement of production cooperation and working capital.

Partners in the developing countries are expected to increasingly strive for balance in bilateral traffic and Hungarian companies to make a better use of opportunities inherent in investments financed by the World Bank and the United Nations International Development Organization.

BERECZ ASSESSES POLITICAL TASKS OF TRADE UNIONS

LD202138 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] The congress of the trade union of printing industry workers continued its work this morning. Janos Berecz was among the speakers. Laszlo Elek reports:

We support the government in its effort to achieve its socioeconomic goals but let the government also support us. Let wages, the social benefits and the circumstances of work and life be in line with the work being done by the industry. One might sum up the views of the 30 delegates who addressed the congress in this one sentence. The representative of the Zrinyi Printing Works put this as follows: At times there are no machines, at times no parts for the production of good quality, exportable products. At some places there are no good quality materials, at others there are no wages to provide higher rewards for better performance. Some of the machines should be in museums; new ones are needed. The training of skilled workers must be improved. Others raised the far-from-improving situation of the pensioners.

The speakers included Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committe, who spoke about the tasks of the trade unions in the new economic and political developments that have been with us for 6 to 8 years by now.

[Begin Berecz recording] The trade union members today are employers, employees, and consumers. The union cannot represent the employee alone because in that case it comes into conflict with itself. Our society, and existing socialism in general, has not as yet matured sufficiently not to view socialist property with the eyes of an owner. This is not the same as regarding it as easy loot, to be taken if it fits into a pocket or a briefcase. Rather, it is in society's interest that the available equipment should be optimally utilized.

The other point that I would like to make in connection with the trade unions is that, as you very well know, they are an institution that engages in politics. Thus, we are now touching on the essence, because in our country politics means the service of the individual which pays cognizance to the all-social interest and realizes it -- must realize it -- without, if possible, harming the individual, if there is no reason for it, if he has not given cause for it.

The political activities of the trade unions mean, therefore, an endeavor to coincide, to bring together the individual and the collective rights, the endeavors and interests of the individual and of society. [end recording]

GORBACHEV OFFERS 'LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT'

LD171737 Warsaw PAP in English 1423 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 17 -- In another in a series of press comments following Mikhail Gorbachev's latest offer to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of the 20th century RZECZPOSPOLITA wrote:

"The entire Soviet plan is a logical development of political philosophy that Mikhail Gorbachev has been representing from the start on the plane of international relations: if both sides, whether they like each other or not, can only live or die together, they are also forced to reach a rational compromise, that is, acceptable for the other side. The Soviet leader has now formulated such a compromise."

Wondering whether the West, the U.S. and NATO will regard the compromise as credible, the paper said: "If not, this would mean that the entire hitherto argumentation of the U.S. and NATO to the effect that their armaments came as a consequence of their feeling of threat on the part of the USSR, was and continues to be nothing less than claptrap, unable to conceal aggressive and essentially mad decisions stepping up the arms race.

"The Soviet is obviously a frame proposal [as received] that would have to be filled with concrete contents during negotiations which are certain to be long and painstaking (...) But taking up this proposal would be tantamount to putting a beacon before the world policy," RZECZPOSPOLITA concluded.

CONGRESS OF INTELLECTUALS HELD IN WARSAW

Congress Opens 16 Jan

LD161327 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Unidentified correspondent's report from Victoria Hotel, Warsaw]

[Text] The proceedings of the Congress of Intellectuals were opened by Chairman of the Organizing Committee Professor Bogdan Suchodolski:

[Began Suchodolski recording] I welcome you very warmly, ladies and gentlemen. I welcome all those who have come from some 40 countries of the world, from some dozen international organizations, to consider together the fate of this earth, which is our common homeland. I welcome warmly the representatives of the supreme authorities of the PPR. I welcome in particular the leadership of the Sejm of the republic, headed by Sejm Marshal Malinowski and including Sejm Foreign Affairs Chairman Jozef Czyrek. [end recording]

Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski then took the floor.

[Begin Malinowski recording] Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, the honor and great satisfaction has fallen to me to welcome, on behalf of the supreme authorities of the PPR, you who have come to the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals in defense of the peaceful future of the world, of this universal and supreme value for all mankind. The importance of the problem to which your congress is devoted, the noble intention of personal participation in devising remedial measures for the dangers threatening our planet, have proved to be stronger than the difficulties of sometimes far journeys, than the fear of our harsh winter; than the various kinds of misinformation about our country and this congress, sown by those who wanted it not to take place.

It is undoubtedly the case that neither the time nor the place of the congress is a coincidence. The year 1986, as we know, has been proclaimed by the United Nations as International Peace Year. Your meeting inaugurates this year of hope for the nations. Meeting in January, you open, in a sense, a long series of peace events, undertakings, and initiatives, which will doubtless appear on all continents in this International Peace Year. The venue of the congress is no coincidence either: Warsaw, the capital of Poland, the fascist attack on which ignited World War II. It was its first victim. Many capitals and cities in Europe were destroyed as a result of the war operations, but Warsaw was destroyed methodically, according to a plan. It was demolished and burned down, house by house, street by street, district by district, during and even after the Warsaw Uprising.

Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, we await with hope the results of your meeting in defense of the peaceful future of the world, for there can and should be only this kind of future. A different future is a future without people, a dead and empty future. The achievements of your congress will be taken into account in the work of our Parliament and in our social and political activity. The Polish movement of peace champions will derive inspiration from them. [end recording]

Supports Soviet Arms Proposals

LD201303 Warsaw PAP in English 1710 GMT 19 Jan 86

["Thinking in Global Categories" -- PAP headline; by Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 19 -- Statements at today's news conference and [words indistinct] the Congress of Intellectuals show that the necessity to think in global categories was one of the ideas that especially frequently reoccured at this world forum of scholars and artists.

Alike Professor Kuczynski in his summing up the day before, issues of global rationalism were accentuated today by Paulos Mar Gregorios of India, the president of the World Council of Churches. He emphasized that, among speakers who addressed the two-day debates of a study group dealing with economic issues, most of them called attention to the need to search for global solutions aimed at establishing a new international economic order.

The ethos of global thinking refers to almost all other spheres. Also Professor Kapitsa, who presented the course of work of a group which discussed the main threats to peace and international security, stressed the global character of problems stemming from the continued development of armaments. Particular countries, while taking care of their own security, forget that the security also has a strategic dimension. He did not hesitate to compare the current situation in the world to [words indistinct] of two inmates forced to cooperate to reach one, favourable goal. In this case, the goal is to preserve life on earth.

The global effects of any nuclear war cannot be limited to any foreseen extent. The global effects of a possible nuclear conflict make the entire set of hitherto regional activities futile if they are not viewed in the global aspect.

Also today's reports show that the participants in the congress broadly supported the latest disarmament proposals of Mikhail Gorbachev. The idea of the complete elimination of nuclear arms in the 21st century appeal to both the imagination of the congress' participants and the sense of the most essential interests of mankind.

On the contrary, the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative did not gain support in any of the addresses to the congress. Scholars and artists came out against the very essence of the idea of "star wars."

Criticized by Westerners

AU191820 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 19 (AFP) -- A government-sponsored "International Congress of Intellectuals for Peace" closed here today with a call for disarmament, but the appeal was shunned by several Western participants, who said they had not discussed the final statement and that it ignored human rights issues.

Professor Karl Birnbaum, member of the Swedish Foreign Affairs Institute and one of three Scandinavian academies who brought up Poland's own record on human rights at the conference, described the final declaration as "insipid."

"We were placed before a fait accompli" when the statement was made, he charged.

Yesterday, Prof. Birnbaum was joined by Hakan Wiberg, of the Institute for Peace Research at Lund, Sweden and Ewa Nordland, a professor at Oslo University, at a press conference where they expressed concern at the government's attitude toward dissidents.

Police interrogated and then trailed, for almost the entire duration of the four-day conference, Jacek Kuron, a founder of the dissident group KOR, and mathematician Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a former spokesman of the banned trade union Solidarity. Some 150 figures from the non-communist world took part, although many Western intellectuals declined to attend.

Academics Add Comments

AU181944 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 18 (AFP) -- Three Scandinavian academics, attending a peace conference here sponsored by the Polish Government, today said they had brought up the question of Poland's own record on human rights.

The reported interventions came as two opposition leaders, Jacek Kuron and Janusz Onyszkiewicz, were being held by Warsaw police in an apparent attempt to prevent them from protesting at the conference.

Hakan Wiberg, from the Institute for Peace Research at Lund, Sweden, said he had yesterday told the conference -- dubbed the "International Congress of Intellectuals for Peace" -- that he was concerned at police interrogation of the two men, and at the breaking-up of a press conference here on Wednesday by an independent pacifist group.

These incidents "had a very bad impact on Western opinion and negative consequences for the congress," he said he told fellow participants.

Another Swede, Professor Karl Birnbaum, from the Swedish Institute of Foreign Affairs, said he warned on Thursday that it would be "an illusion to think that fresh detente can be based on a concept of stability that forbids the development of true social movements such as those that have been suppressed in Poland."

Norwegian Ewa Nordland, a professor at Oslo University, said that the jailing of political prisoners in Poland was "contrary to the most basic human rights."

All of these remarks, the academics said, were made when the congress split up into working groups, and there had been no reference to them in the official account of the talks.

The four-day congress opened on Thursday [16 January], the day that Mr. Kuron and Mr. Onyszkiewicz were first detained for questioning in connection with the arrest of Bodgan Borusewicz, the deputy leader of the underground leadership of Solidarity, who was arrested January 9.

They were again held for questioning yesterday and today.

Jaruzelski Meets Participants

LD201209 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 19 -- This evening, following the closing of the four days of debates of the congress of intellectuals for a peaceful future of the world, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski met with its participants at the Council of Minister Palace here.

The meeting was attended by: Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner as well as Kazimierz Barcikowski, Kozef Czyrek, Marian Orzechowski, Jan Dobraczynski, Zenon Komender, Jadwiga Biedrzycka, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, Marek Wieczorek, members of the Council of State, ministers, representatives of culture and scientific circles with the chairman of the Academy of Sciences, PAN, Prof. Jan Kostrzewski.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the company of the chairman of the organizing committee of the congress, Prof. Bogdan Suchodolski, talked to Yasushi Akashi, undersecretary general of the United Nations, the organization which sponsored the Warsaw meeting of intellectuals. Other guests who talked with the host included: outstanding scientist, chairwoman of Pugwash Dorothy Hodgkin, chairman of the USSR delegation to the Warsaw congress, renowned composer Tikhon Khrennikov. Both took part in the congress of intellectuals in defence of peace in 1948 in Wroclaw.

The meeting was an occasion to exchange views and opinions on the course and results of the congress debates, on the possibilities and ways of preserving strengthening peace and securing development and a safe future for nations. The conferees surrounding Wojciech Jaruzelski included the chairman of the World Peace Council, Romesh Chandra, a former president of Costa Rica, the rector of the [name indistinct] university of peace, Emilio Carazo, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Jan Pudlak and of the delegation from the GDR, Prof, Guenter Drefahl, head of the Institute of East-West security from the United States, John Mroz, and representatives of the clergy. They thanked for the invitation to Warsaw, for the possibility of free discussion and exchange of views and shared afterthoughts on the key issues which constituted the subject matter of the congress.

'Differences of Opinion' Noted

LD200001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] After the conclusion of the Warsaw Congress of Intellectuals, Professor Bogdan Suchodolski, chairman of the congress, took part in a press conference for Polish and foreign journalists.

He shared his thoughts about the course and the result of the debates. They confirmed the amicable, conciliatory character of the congress, in accordance with intentions.

During the plenary debates, and within the thematic groups, there were visible differences of opinion. However, there were no outbursts [napasc] or unpleasant incidents, said Professor Suchodolski.

We managed to broaden the range of understanding between people in matters that are most important for the whole world. It is significant that the congress received letters containing good wishes from both Mikhail Gorbachev and John Paul II.

At the end of his speech the professor again emphasized that the congress had no aims of a local character. We must rid ourselves of the conviction that local matters are the most important, he said.

Answering a question concerning the future fate of motions, views and postulates put forward during the debates, Bogdan Suchodolski stated that this was being taken care of by the presidium of the organizing committee of the congress.

FRG TV Demands Protest

LD171626 Hamburg DPA in German 1534 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 17 Jan (DPA) -- The Polish agency INTERPRESS on 17 January barred a second German television (ZDF) team of three Polish technicians from carrying out any further work for ZDF in Warsaw. The agency's editor in chief, Stanislaw Glabinski, justified the measures with the presence of the team at a news conference called by dissidents on the sidelines of the "congress of intellectuals for peace" which is being staged with a great deal of official propaganda.

About 25 people, including ZDF correspondent Guenter Shubert and his team attended the news conference, described by Glabinski as an "anti-Polish provocation." The event was broken up by police forces. Schubert announced that the ZDF editorial office asked FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to lodge a request at the Polish Foreign Ministry to revoke the "provocative" decision against the Polish technicians Aleksander Tawreczewski, Jan Naukowicz and Andrzej Mularczyk. ZDF has been working closely with the technicians for years.

Czyrek Receives Chandra

LD182128 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman, who is taking part in the Congress of Intellectuals.

The particular interest of the WPC concentrates on topics concerning halting the arms race, prevention of the militarization of space, and a return to the active policy of international detente, Romesh Chandra said. He also informed about the current activity and plans of the WPC in International Peace Year, announced by the United Nations.

FOUR ON TRIAL FOR ILLEGAL TV TRANSMISSIONS

LD202026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The trial has begun before the regional court in Torun of four inhabitants of the city accused of illegal possession of a transmitter adapted for the transmission of television programs, of using the transmitter twice in September last year to interrupt the television First Program, and also of broadcasting antistate slogans aimed at causing public unrest.

These are: 51-year-old Assistant Professor of Astronomy Jan Hanasz, and 39-year-old Doctor of Science Zygmunt Turlo, both employed by the astronomy center of the Polish Academy of Sciences, 49-year-old Doctor of Science Leszek Zaleski, a pensioner, and 32-year-old Piotr Lukaszewski, electronics technician employed by the Elana chemical textile factory, who helped in the transmission of the program by making his apartment available for the purpose.

The accused gave detailed explanations. The court has also begun to examine witnesses.

Two Plead Not Guilty

AU201925 Paris AFP in English 1920 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 20 (AFP) -- An internationally known Polish astronomer was among four people who went on trial at Torun in northern Poland today charged with running TV-Solidarity. Professor Jan Hanasz, 51, was arrested on September 26 last year while broadcasting an appeal to electors to boycott October's legislative elections. The appeal, in the name of Solidarity-Torum, was superimposed on television screens during the evening news programme.

Prof. Hanasz astro-physicists Leszek Zaleski, and Zygmunt Turlo, both 50, were charged with attempting to disrupt public order and possessing an illegal transmitter, offences for which they risk three-year jail terms. The fourth defendant, technician Piotr Lukaszewski, owner of the flat, who was out during the broadcast, was charged with abetting the others. Reliable sources said Mr. Hanasz and Mr. Zaleski had pleaded not guilty, admitting the facts but denying they intended to disrupt public order.

The trial is the first of TV-Solidarity activists who have been superimposing their own messages on television screens for a year-and-a-half in several parts of Poland, particularly in Warsaw and Poznan in the West. The reception range tends to vary from a maximum of several kilometres down to just a few buildings. A TV-Solidarity broadcast last year caused a minor panic at Warsaw's national television studios, sited in the only part of the capital the pirate broadcast managed to reach.

CHURCH LIST CLAIMS 243 POLITICAL PRISONERS

AU192041 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 19 (AFP) -- Poland currently holds 243 political prisoners, according to a list of names posted at a Warsaw church during an annual mass here today for political detainees, which drew 2,000 worshippers.

According to latest official figures only 183 political detainees are imprisoned in Poland.

POLES APPREHENSIVE, AWAIT 'HAPPY TURN OF FATE'

LD201547 Warsaw PAP in English 1442 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 20 -- In social moods, one could say Poland has something of a casino: With a feeling of uncertainty after a game, we await a happy turn of fate, the right card, or the fortunate numbers which are to break a run of misfortunes. We stake in the hope it will work for us this time, but what if it does not?

"We have in society a mood of expectant waiting amid a sense of insecurity," wrote head of the government public opinion polling center here Stanislaw Kwiatkowski, in an article on social moods and political beliefs of the Poles, published in the latest issue of the weekly POLITYKA.

Those who feel secure and sure of their point are not many, just as those who no longer give a damn, accepting that whatever will be, will be.

The insecurity of expectation is almost universally perceived, though for many different reasons. The source of it can be material position: For some, because it is constantly deteriorating and moving close to what is officially named as social minimum, for others -- even those very well-off -- because it is not secure enough to guarantee them maintaining the standard they have reached.

The feeling of insecurity, though common to many, does not imply similar material positions or the same interests and needs. Other expectations and fears will be felt by a worker, and others by a farmer or private business owner.

The largest groups of society live on the wages they get in state-run companies and institutions. For them, all is resolved within the relations between prices, wages and work.

Movable prices have ceased to cause the earlier emotional response, with internal peace ranked as the second most important value for the Poles, after world peace.

"We know from our research work that Polish society, like any other, is divided and diversified according to generally known criteria. Two of them, namely financial status and political convictions, are the most differentiating factor as far as views, judgements and opinions are concerned," Kwiatkowski wrote, and added:

"One can hardly find anyone who would not be in favour of democratization of Poland's political system. In the name of democracy, some are inclined to admit the political opposition into public life, while others hold a contrary stand and believe that there can be no talk of an agreement with people who are engaged in anti-Polish activity."

"A total of 47.4 per cent of people covered by our survey in December last year were for penalizing those engaged in political activity directed against the social system in Poland," Kwiatkowski wrote.

As far as foreign policy is concerned, all moves are seen as acceptable which lead to Poland's recovery of her international position as a partner in world society, strengthening her political sovereignty and revitalizing economic contacts with foreign countries.

Since 1982, the policy of the United States and that country itself are being ever more sharply evaluated by the Poles. The image of life in America is no longer that positive, either.

Compared with Mikhail Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan gets a worse standing in the eyes of the Poles who tend to consider the Soviet leader as more committed to maintaining world peace and halting the nuclear arms race than is the U.S. President (the ratings were 42.4 per cent for Gorbachev versus 2.3 per cent for Reagan).

URBAN DENIES STAGNATION OF POLISH ECONOMY

LD141820 Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 14 Jan 86

[By Miroslaw Luniewski and Jerzy Redlich]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Jan. 14 -- Is Poland entering a phase of economic stagnation, will the excessive rise of earnings be stopped, what are the details of the car smuggling scandal in Gdansk, and why has Premier Messner's Soviet visit been postponed?

These were the main questions asked to Polish Government spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban at his weekly news conference for foreign correspondents here today.

Asked if TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY weekly was right stating that the Polish economy was entering a phase of stagnation, Urban said it was wrong. He added that last year's economic growth had been moderate, yet agreements within CMEA created a possibility to speed it up.

Asked why wages had risen out of step with the rise in production and productivity, the spokesman said it was true the relation had failed to hit the target assumed for 1985, and explained that the main reason was strong pressure at company level to raise wages.

Under the economic reform, the government may resort only to moderating instruments, but in many cases these turn out insufficient, Urban said, adding that nevertheless the government was not pessimistic about the issue, as year by year it had reduced the gap between wages and productivity.

We expect this year to bring those increases in wages that have no economic justification to a halt, the spokesman told the conference.

The spokesman said that a total of 219 people, including 31 women, detained or convicted for non-criminal offences had been released from prisons by Jan 13.

The spokesman briefed the correspondents over government moves in response to the infection of newborns in a hospital in Koszalin, at the Baltic coast.

He said the hospital's staff had for a number of days concealed the affair. When it had come to light, the health minister immediately sent a commission to investigate the causes of the infection, and asked provincial authorities to find out and penalize those responsible for it.

He termed as entirely false the revelations by the French daily LIBERATION concerning the alleged mass firings of journalists from Poland's television.

According to the daily, the TV has fired nearly 2,000 of its journalistic staff, whereas the Warsaw institution employed less than 400 journalists in all, Urban said, adding that following Dec 13, 1981, a total of 31 journalists were dismissed and another 50 quit on their own or retired.

The spokesman accused the UPI news agency of distorting a statement by a member of the press council at the Prime Minister Slawomir Siwek, by falsely reporting that he had allegedly charged the authorities of discrimination against the Catholic press in Poland by cutting its paper allocations, and of pauperization of the national culture. [sentence as received]

Urban said it was true that Siwek had made certain polemic remarks on a few issues in the course of a session of the council, but he never formulated the charges the UPI ascribed to him.

Asked about the Polish Government's conclusions from the recent visit here by Secretary of State at the French Foreign Minister J.M. Baylet, and especially from the fact he had not met any opposition figure, Urban said, "The government is glad that the talks had come to be held within the mixed commission and that works on developing mutual relations would continue."

"We are now awaiting facts which will allow us to make a more thorough evaluation of the visit," he said, adding that he saw no reason to comment on a visit that passed in accordance with its goal, the protocol, and international customs.

"I made comments on events related to visits by officials of some other countries, which had departed from these norms," Urban observed.

He denied there was any involvement by an employee of internal affairs office in the Gdansk car-smuggling affair, but added that those detained over it include a customs office worker.

Preliminary investigation indicates that the scale of the affair is considerable, the spokesman said.

Asked by an ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent why one sees hundred of Libyans in Poland, Urban explained that large numbers of travellers between Poland and Libya are obvious in view of the vivid relations between both countries.

"Anyway, how do you distinguish Libyans from other nationals?," the spokesman asked the correspondent.

CUSTOMS REPORT 10,000 OFFENSES INVESTIGATED

LD202119 Warsaw PAP in English 1436 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 20 -- Poland's main customs office told a PAP reporter that in the first three quarters of last year nearly ten thousand investigations into penal-financial offences were instituted.

Polish and foreign currency and goods worth close to 690 million zloties were seized in those cases.

220 cases involved attempts to illegally bring into Poland undeclared foreign currencies and goods worth more than 305 million zloties. Some 7,800 cases involved attempts to smuggle out cash and goods worth 383 million zloties.

In the same period in 1984, the value of Polish and foreign cash as well as goods seized by customs officers had totalled 527 million zloties.

But people willing to take their chance at the border keep flowing. Warsaw airport customs officers have just found 17 gold coins with a Bozena K., 33, who was leaving for permanent stay in Canada. An icon representing St. Stephen was found hidden in a railway carriage on a Warsaw-Vienna train. The smuggler has not been identified.

A long-based Polish woman on her way to Hamburg was found carrying 1,500 undeclared U.S. dollars at the Gdansk airport, a Polish student living in Argentina attempted to smuggle out 7,000 FRG marks, and a Swedish woman tried to enter Poland on a ferry with a photocopying machine hidden in her car and 20,000 undeclared zloties.

POLITBURO'S BEJGER MEETS GDANSK WRITERS

LD210857 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee of the party, has met members of the newly elected board of the Gdansk branch of the Polish Writers Union, and with delegates to the general congress of this union, which will take place at the end of February. The writers presented the main problems of the coastal literary milieu.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON U.S. ANTI-LIBYAN SANCTIONS

AU171851 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 3, 16 Jan 86 p 5

[Craciun Ionescu article: "A Demonstration of Force, Without Followers"]

[Text] The political-diplomatic conflict between the United States and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah -- which was aggravated last week by the economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. Administration, an action that runs counter to norms that should govern relations between states -- continues to make headlines in the media of many countries around the world.

As is known from previous reports, on 7 January U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced the signing of an executive order stipulating measures designed to practically end direct economic activities between the United States or American citizens and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. These measures, the U.S. head of state said, impose a total ban on trade exchanges both ways as well as trade contracts and other transactions with Libya, including trips, except for those with a journalistic purpose or to implement the executive order. President Reagan also said that "all Americans must immediately leave Libya," stating that those who disobey this order become liable to various sanctions on their return to the United States. Within the framework of this total embargo on economic exchanges with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the U.S. Administration decided to immediately freeze all Libyan assets and funds in the United States or in U.S. banks and institutions abroad. The U.S. President's measures concretely aim at halting bilateral trade exchanges, which according to press agency reports, amounted to $340 million in 1985 (the United States sold goods amounting to $400 million and imported goods worth $40 million), and ending the activity of certain U.S. companies engaged in the extraction and use of Libyan oil (according to the same press agency reports, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah extracted last year 50 million metric tons of oil, which brought revenues of $9 billion.) In 1981, when President Reagan forbade the import of Libyan crude oil, the U.S. companies involved in oil activities in Libya eschewed the embargo by transferring their interests to British and Canadian branches and partially replacing the U.S. personnel with citizens of those countries. Thus, at the beginning of 1985 there were only 1,000-1,500 U.S. residents in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, compared with 8,000 five years before. According to the U.S. administrative order the violation by U.S. citizens of the directives to immediately leave Libyan territory can have serious consequences -- up to a $50,000 fine and 10 years in jail; in spite of all these draconic sanctions awaiting them, it seems that several Americans have stated that they will disobey the order.

The recent measures on total economic embargo dictated by the U.S. Administration against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah -- a most serious international action that runs counter to the interests of peace and cooperation and to the principles of international law that should govern relations among states -- has caused particular concern throughout the world and reactions contrary to those expected by the U.S. leadership, even among America's closest allies. It is worth mentioning that the economic relations of the United States with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were, in certain cases, at a lower level than the relations of its traditional allies, the European or Asian partners. Here are several instances: in 1984 Spain imported Libyan products worth $969 million and exported goods worth $293 million; 30,000 Turkish and 21,000 South Korean citizens are working on Libyan building sites and five South Korean companies participate in very expensive projects in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, including the 3.3 billion [currency not specified] project to build a great underground canal for bringing ground water from the Sahara to the Mediterranean seashore.

Japanese exports to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah amounted to $414 million in 1984 -- in automobiles, ships, and electronic products; about 1,500 FRG citizens also work in Libya, not to mention the economic interests of Italy and France, whose trade exchanges with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have occupied, until now, a very important place.

In this framework, the U.S. Administration's attempt to involve its Western European and Asian "allies" in the total economic embargo against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah met with a pretty unfavorable reception; in most cases, it was met with polite refusals, but refusals nevertheless, some of them quite outspoken. The West German chancellor justified his refusal by defending "the interests of FRG citizens" and added that he would brief President Reagan on the national interests which have led to this negative response, with the conviction that "the United States will show understanding." In the meantime, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher promised that the West German Government will "do everything possible to ensure that FRG companies will not profit" from the U.S.'s economic sanctions against Libya. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said that she cannot imagine that "all of Europe can be brought around to accept the sanctions" taken by the U.S. President, and added that the resort to force against a country, thus violating international law, is a policy liable to lead to "even greater chaos."

Greece also refused any association with economic reprisals. The head of the Turkish Government, Turgut Ozal, implicitly rejected President Reagan's appeal to economic boycott. Austria announced from the start that it would not join the boycott. Spain and Portugal also immediately announced that they would not apply any economic sanctions against Libya. Japan announced that "it is studying the situation" and Italy, Libya's main Western partner, preferred to abstain from any initiative that could jeopardize its privileged relations with the Arab countries.

The quasi-general refusal of its various partners to join the economic boycott against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has caused irritation in Washington; a special U.S. Administration envoy arrived this week in Europe for further talks to try to wring some changes in the initial stands announced by Western European governments on this issue. Meanwhile, it has been announced that two important meetings were convened for the end of January to discuss the situation created as a result of the U.S. boycott: a meeting of the foreign ministers of the 12 Common Market members and a meeting of the Arab League, also at the level of foreign ministers, which will follow the Fes conference of Islamic countries that concluded recently and examined, in its turn, the anti-Libyan steps taken by the U.S. Administration.

The unfavorable response to the U.S. economic sanctions against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah even among the United States' traditional partners underscores the fact that resorting to such anachronistic actions in international practices can only complicate the situation and increase world tensions. Such measures -- even though they may just constitute a bilateral conflict, by failing to make others join it -- do have a negative impact on overall international economic relations at a time when serious crisis phenomena persist in the world economy. In such circumstances, the interests of a world economic recovery do not require repressive actions which lead to disorder, but rather constructive measures to expand trade exchanges and develop cooperation among all states, on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

It is high time to realize the dangers inherent to the policy of force and the fact that contentious problems between states shoud not lead to pressures and sanctions of any kind. These problems can and must be settled through peaceful and political means alone and through a constructive dialogue, within a framework of open negotiations between sovereign states, on an equal footing and without preconditions.

The process of solving conflicts between states rejects, from the start, force or the use of force; it must be based on equity, calm, and restraint, by carefully avoiding measures that make the situation worse and increase tension. All this is a basic prerequisite for consolidating world peace, detente, and understanding.

SCINTEIA NOTES PUBLICATION OF GORBACHEV PROPOSALS

AU172130 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Jan 86 p 6

[Text] Moscow, 15 Jan (AGERPRES) -- On the evening of January 15, TASS published the statement of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev on the program of the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world in the following 15 years, which should be achieved in three successive stages.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also presented in his statement proposals regarding the elimination -- still in this century -- of chemical weapons, preventing the militarization of outer space, and reducing conventional arms and armed forces.

At the same time, the statement notes the fact that the USSR decided to extend for three more months, the moratorium on any nuclear tests -- set up unilaterally by the Soviet Union -- and stresses that the duration of this moratorium could be extended if the United States halts its tests with nuclear weapons.

LUMEA CALLS FOR PEACEFUL CONFLICT RESOLUTIONS

AU100500 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 2, 9 Jan 86 pp 6, 7

[Editorial Article: "The Imperative of Refraining From the Policy of Force and the Need To Solve All Conflicts and Differences Between States by Peaceful Means and Negotiations"]

[Text] The beginning of 1986 -- a year proclaimed by the UN General Assembly as International Peace Year and the year of efforts to ensure the calm and security of all peoples -- once again tellingly confirms, on the basis of developments, the concept constantly and perseveringly held by our party and state and by President Nicolae Ceausescu: the need to refrain from the use or threat of force in international relations and to resolve all differences between states solely by peaceful means and negotiations. This principled orientation of our foreign policy -- which has convincing counterparts in the positions, statements, and assessments made by numerous other countries -- is all the more significant in conditions in which military conflicts continue in various parts of the world and in which there exist a recrudescence of the trend toward using force to settle certain problems, toward the proliferation of crisis factors, and toward perpetuating the policy of interference in the foreign affairs of other states, of pressure, and of violence. Such developments, of great concern and at variance with the imperatives claimed by resuming the trend toward detente and at variance with legal norms and international law, prove all the more dangerous in the current international situation, which is particularly complicated and marked by the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, by the accumulation of factors of tension, and by numerous unresolved problems. As President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his New Year's message to all our people: "In the current international circumstances it is necessary to do everything to eliminate the use or threat of force, to solve all disputes between states solely by political means and negotiations."

In conditions of an increasingly closer interdependence that characterizes all developments in the international arena, the indivisible nature of peace, the need to renounce any kind of conflict resolution by military means, and to consistently promote political means and negotiations are increasingly imperative because any so-called local or regional conflict could, under current circumstances, degenerate at any time into a world conflagration with incalculable consequences. The overall experience of postwar international activity, when more than 140 such conflicts were registered, demonstrates the profoundly harmful nature of resorting to hostility, to military means, and to violence in interstate relations; it demonstrates that by such means certain problems were not actually resolved and that disputes were not eliminated but, on the contrary, they continued and were aggravated.

These are not purely theoretical and abstract considerations, but requirements imposed by the dangerous developments in the international arena themselves, demonstrated by the recent aggravation of the Mediterranean situation and by the threats of military intervention and the imposition of economic sanctions against Libya. Thus, while numerous states, political figures, and public opinion in various countries are for constructive and peaceful solutions, calling for restraint and actions designed to favor the trend toward detente and cooperation, on 7 January the U.S. Administration announced a number of measures to practically stop — as President Ronald Reagan specified himself -- all direct economic activities between the United States or American citizens and Libya; at the same time, it was decided that all U.S. citizens should leave the territory of that country. Similarly, the United States appealed to its allies to join its position toward Libya by warning that the U.S. Administration would reprehend states that would not conform to that appeal. The intention was announced to resort to other measures in the future. It is obvious that such measures are at variance with the spirit that should prevail in interstate relations and contribute to an alarming worsening of the situation in that area with the most impermissible repercussions on the international atmosphere. A particularly significant fact is that the announced measures have given rise to strong reprehension in numerous world capitals and among public opinion, which view them as increasing tensions in the Mediterranean area even more and tension in the Middle East and neighboring areas.

Resorting to force in various parts of the world, to any kind of pressure and constraints, has each time brought about a worsening in the international atmosphere and has had repercussions on the efforts for social progress of certain countries and peoples by endangering their very independence and sovereignty. Within such a context, marked by complex and contradictory developments, attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of other countries, threats, and open calls for "reprisals" and the imposition of economic sanctions and attempts at imposing solutions through force, without taking into consideration the interests and desires of the people directly concerned, will only increase tensions and remove the prospects for a peaceful and lasting settlement of problems in keeping with the desire for peace and security at a regional and global level.

In trying to justify the policy of force, dictate, interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and the policy of threat and pressure, a number of terrorist acts are often invoked. To be sure, terrorist acts cannot be tolerated and Romania has always reprehended them with determination, as it did recently in the case of the terrorist attacks at Rome and Vienna airports. Actually, as is known, Romania has supported and completely supports the recent UN General Assembly resolution which undoubtedly reprehends all terrorist acts, actions, and practices, irrespective of where they take place and by whom they are committed. Such acts are incompatible with international law and with the norms of coexistence between peoples. They cannot, by any means, resolve problems and conflicts; and they have an important destabilizing potential for the international situation.

Deeply reprehensible, such acts can by no means justify resorting to the use or threat of force, interference in the domestic affairs of other states, and political, economic, military, or other pressure, thus violating the prerogatives of independence and sovereignty of other states. These extremely harmful and dangerous practices -- firmly reprehended by world public opinion -- have no and cannot have any justification; they are flagrantly at variance with the principles of international relations and with the interests of peace and security in the world. Romania has advocated and continues to firmly advocate halting any actions and tendencies of interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, of disregarding international law, and of resorting to the policy of the use or threat of force and of pressure, no matter the form in which this is done.

Life has demonstrated and continues to demonstrate that the only viable and rational foundation of politically dealing with and resolving conflicts and existing problems or problems that can emerge, is the firm respect for the democratic principles of international relations -- i.e., respect for national independence and sovereignty, nonuse of force and of the threat of force, and respect for each people's right to independently choose its own development road. Former or more recent international events vigorously demonstrated that whenever these principles and norms were violated and whenever the sovereign rights of states was violated, tension or -- even worse -- very dangerous conflicts emerged. And, vice versa, whenever the uniform set of new principles was recognized and validated by concrete and practical actions of states, the most complicated problems could be solved and a favorable atmosphere could be created for peace, understanding, and cooperation.

In the spirit of its policy of peace and international understanding, Romania has struggled and constantly struggles to settle differences between states solely by political means, asking states to abstain and refrain from any kind of dangerous actions, to see to it that reason and a constructive spirit prevail, and to do all they can to identify the most favorable means to resolve existing problems, in conformity with the supreme interests of peace, detente, and security at a world level. In keeping with the same and particularly topical imperatives, our country advocates the constant promotion, throughout the international arena, of political means to resolve disputes and any kind of differences and conflicts between states. Experience has demonstrated that no matter how difficult and long negotiations may be, they are infinitely preferable compared to solutions imposed by force and by resorting to weapons and hostilities, because the latter have only perpetuated and only perpetuate the baneful spiral of violence and material damage and human losses in various areas.

Reaffirming Romania's considerations and concepts on the current, particularly grave international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed once again, when receiving the chiefs of diplomatic missions in our country at the beginning of the New Year, the need to halt existing conflicts in various parts of the world and the need to proceed to resolving problems solely by negotiations. In this respect, the head of the Romanian state reiterated our country's constant position regarding organizing an international conference on Middle East problems to achieve a comprehensive solution to establish a lasting and just peace that will guarantee the Palestinian people their right to free development and to their own state. At the same time, our country's party and state leader specified, a just and lasting peace must ensure the existence of and cooperation among all states in that area.

This is an example of constructively dealing with conflicts fully in keeping with the requirements of peace and of respecting the norms of international law and legality. Paying special attention to the imperative of renouncing the use of force in the international arena and of resolving problems solely by peaceful means, Romania has acted and firmly acts so that such aspirations will be effectively taken into consideration in relations among all states and in resolving all existing difficulties. This extremely topical political demand led to the adoption in 1982, at our country's initiative, of the "Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Differences" by the UN General Assembly and, in the wake of the same efforts, to the adoption by the 40th jubilee session of the United Nations of the solemn appeal to all states involved in conflicts to stop those conflicts and armed confrontations and to proceed to peaceful and constructive negotiations and to the adoption of the pledge that all states should refrain from the use of force and from interference, in any form, in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The primary interests of peace and of the trend toward detente and cooperation imperatively require resorting to dialogue, to negotiations, and to peaceful and constructive solutions as the only rational alternative to guarantee calm and security for all peoples and their aspirations for free and independent development. As far as Romania is concerned, it will act, in the future too, to settle any problems and conflicts solely by peaceful and political means, in the belief that this is in keeping with the interests of all states and the cause of peace and international cooperation.

DASCALESCU OFFERS CONDOLENCES ON WEISS DEATH

AU141817 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, in which he expressed profound condolences, on behalf of the Romanian Government and on his own behalf, on the passing away of Comrade Gerhard Weiss, SED Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, and in which he conveys sentiments of sincere compassion to the bereaved family.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

Received By Ceausescu

AU171928 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/1/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received on Friday, January 17, in Predeal resort, a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Faruq Qaddumi, member of the Executive Committee, head of the PLO Political Department, who is paying a visit to Romania.

The guest showed that he was pleased to convey President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the PLO leaders. [as received]

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the message and addressed a friendly salute and best wishes to Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leaders. The head of the PLO Political Department expressed the PLO leaders' high appreciation of Socialist Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's actions and initiatives for the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's legitimate aspiration.

Nicolae Ceausescu reasserted Romania's resolve to further support the right struggle waged by the Palestinian people, to make its contribution to the settlement of the complex problems in that region, to the establishment of peace in the Middle East.

During the exchange of opinions on the situation in the Middle East, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need to step up efforts and political and diplomatic demarches, to promote new initiatives, for a global, negotiated resolution of the situation in the area, conducive to Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, to the settlement of the Palestinian issue, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, the achievement of a durable and just peace, apt to guarantee the integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area.

The Romanian president highlighted the significance of calling an international conference on the Middle East, under the UN aegis, attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization included, as well as by the USSR, the USA and other states that might make a positive contribution to the resolution of the problems in the area. Moreover, emphasis was laid on the importance of strengthening the unanimity of the PLO and of intensifying collaboration between the Arab countries, as a prerequisite for the resolution of Mideast issues.

Aspects of the current international life were discussed with special stress on disarmament and peace issues.

President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that tension kept running high the world over, owing, first of all, to the escalation of the arms race, the war danger and the grave problems of the world economy. He enlarged upon the need for everything possible to be done to halt the arms race, to pass to disarmament measures, nuclear above all, to consolidate the policy of detente and understanding, to safeguard peace on our planet.

The interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial and friendly, was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Ilie Vaduva, Romanian foreign minister.

Also present were Jamal al-Surani and Muhammad Milhim, members of the PLO Executive Committee, Nkmer Hamad [spelling as received] and 'Izzat 'Adad al-Rabb, permanent representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Bucharest.

Holds Press Conference

AU181649 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1611 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/1/1986 -- Faruq Qaddumi, member of the executive committee, head of the PLO Political Department, who paid a visit to Romania at head of a delegation, had a meeting with representatives of the Romanian press and radiotelevision, on January 18.

On the occasion, the guest enlarged upon his call paid on Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The guest highlighted in particular that the Romanian head of state clearly reiterated the position of support and militant solidarity of the RCP, of Romania for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

President Nicolae Ceausescu -- the speaker said -- insisted on the need for intensifying the efforts for the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, first of all of the right to self-determination and to the creation of an independent Palestinian national state of their own.

Friendly Socialist Romania, under the leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu, carries on intense activity, deploys steady and persevering efforts and actively participates in the international efforts for the establishment of a just and durable peace in the Middle East, acting an important part in intensifying the actions conducive to the building of the independent Palestinian national state.

The guest declared for the organization of an international conference on Middle East issues, under the UN aegis, with the participation of the Soviet Union, the United States, of all parties concerned and of Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing with all the other directly interested parties.

In concluding, he assessed highly the feelings of solidarity of the Romanian people with the just cause of the Palestinian people.

ROMANIA LIBERA CITED ON DPRK PROPOSALS

AU201557 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1000 GMT 20 Jan 85

["A New Important Initiative Supporting Korea's Peaceful Reunification" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/1. 1986 -- This is how the Bucharest paper ROMANIA LIBERA of January 20 terms the new proposals advanced by Democratic Korea regarding its decision to refrain, as of February 1, from wide-scale military maneuvers throughout its territory, and to halt any military drills during the North-South talks. The paper shows [as received] that this specific initiative is in consensus with the steady efforts made by Democratic Korea to solve the problems of the homeland's peaceful and democratic reunification, according to the supreme aspirations of the whole Korean people.

Stressing that Democratic Korea's new proposals are hailed by the Romanian public opinion as a constructive action, in consensus with the interests of peace in the Korean peninsula, of peace throughout the world, the Bucharest newspaper writes: "Romania is for dialogue, negotiations, as unique means to find durable solutions, in keeping with peoples' interests, to international issues. In this respect, Romania pays great heed to the adoption of measures favouring negotiations, the dialogue between North and South Korea. The translation into fact of Democratic Korea's new proposals could be considered as an important step forward on the path to creating the necessary premises for solving the problems in that region, in keeping with the Korean nation's legitimate aspirations to live in a reunified and prosperous homeland -- the Romanian newspaper winds up.

'INTENSIVE' WORK AT HYDROELECTRIC UNIT REPORTED

AU181604 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1328 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 18/1/1986 -- Construction workers at the "Iron Gates II" site carry on intensive operations to put on line the last three generator sets of the Romanian power plant (of a total eight turbines of 27 mw each five went on stream last year). Assembly works on the sixth hydro-unit have entered a final stage.

The "Iron Gates II" is the second hydroelectric station on the Danube built by Romania in cooperation with Yugoslavia. The first, a component of the Iron Gates I" system, suplies the Romanian side with six billion kwh annually, and the investment was recovered in seven years.

Just like the "Iron Gates I", the "Iron Gates II" belongs to a waterpower and navigation system in which either side operates a power plant, a navigable lock and the spillway.

The turbines of the hydroelectric stations are made in Romania.

ELENA CEAUSESCU THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

AU161220 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 14 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] I extend warmest thanks to the party organizations, ministries, central institutions, mass and civic organizations, to the working people in enterprises and agricultural units, to working collectives in research institutes and in the fields of education, arts, and culture, and to all those who addressed me congratulatory messages, letters, and cables on the occasion of my birthday.

I consider all these manifestations as an expression of the feelings of deep trust and attachment harbored by all our people for our heroic and glorious Communist Party, the leading political force of our entire nation, within whose ranks I was molded as a militant revolutionary and which I serve and will always serve with all my being and will unswervingly work, in the functions of high responsibility bestowed upon me by the party and people; to implement the country's socioeconomic development policy, to ensure the continuous flourishing of science, education, and culture; to elevate the entire nation's general standard of living and civilization; and to achieve the triumph of the thrifty ideals of socialism and communism on the soil of the homeland.

Along with expressing my cordial thanks I would like to extend all those who addressed me greetings, best wishes for health and happiness and for newer and greater fulfillment and satisfaction in work and in their private lives. Being at the beginning of a new year, I wish you all ever newer and greater successes in your activity devoted to the fulfillment of the plan for this year and for the entire 5-year plan period and devoted to the implementation of the historic decisions adopted by the 13th RCP Congress for the progress and flourishing our socialist homeland and for the well-being and happiness of our nation.

Elena Ceausescu

LUMEA COMMEMORATES ALBANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

AU122028 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 2, 9 Nov 85 p 20

[Unsigned editorial article: "40 Years Since the Proclamation of the Republic"]

[Text] Eleven January marks the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Albania, now the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Looking back on the distance covered in these 40 years, one notes important innovative changes in that country, changes which reflect the achievements attained in building a new life under the leadership of the Albanian Workers Party.

A telling proof in this respect is the orientation toward giving priority to the intensive factors of economic growth in the recently concluded 5-year plan. Thus, 40 percent of the investments earmarked for industry were allocated to expanding and modernizing existing productive capacities, in many cases without resorting to a break in their activities. The development of the energy and raw material base continued to be an economic priority, and this included the viewpoint of investments. The Albanian extractive industry currently turns out over 40 types of raw materials and fuels. The authorities have drafted a broad program for prospecting and discovery of geological resources as well as for ascertaining reserves that can be exploited in industry, something which aims at facilitating the long-term planning of the extraction, processing, and export of such products. In the energy balance structure, particular emphasis was laid on raising the level of utilization of coal and water, without neglecting oil or natural gases.

Out of more than 800 investment projects -- mainly in the sphere of material production -- 350 are important facilities for increasing and diversifying production in various branches of the extractive and processing industry (ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, machine building, and the food industry). The industrial capacities commissioned in recent years have brought the share of industry in the country's overall economy to over 40 percent. They also contributed to changing the structure of Albanian exports and imports. The country's export list has registered a positive change, to the extent that the share of processed products has increased. Industrial products such as those based on copper and pyrite concentrate and the products of the machine-building, chemical, and timber-processing industries currently amount to 73 percent of exports. The export list was enriched with new products from nonferrous metallurgy and from the industry for processing nonferrous ores, with chemical products, and, more recently, with precision instruments.

The Romanian people follow with friendship the successes attained by the Albanian people in socialist construction. It is the Romanian people's conviction that the traditional Romanian-Albanian relations of friendship, cooperation, and economic and other exchanges should continue to develop and diversify, to the benefit and in the interest of both peoples and of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT STATEMENT ON USSR PROPOSALS

LD171705 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the latest initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has issued the following statement: "We assess as important and positive the initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, aimed at the phased elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth, together with a refusal to move the arms race into space, as well as at destroying chemical weapons and reducing other armed forces in keeping with the appropriate control measures. We consider this proposal to be a fresh contribution to the future more fruitful negotiations in Geneva."

SFRY PRESIDENCY APPROVES MIKULIC FOR FEC PRESIDENT

LD201111 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0745 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency, on the basis of Article 315, point one, of the SFRY Constitution, has approved the proposal that SFRY Presidency member Branko Mikulic be elected Federal Executive Council (FEC) president. During the preliminary proceedings for the proposal of candidates, full support was given to this proposal by the Presidium of the Federal Conference of SAWPY and by the presidiums of all the republic and provincial conferences of the SAWP, as well as by the leaderships of sociopolitical organizations in the federation; specifically, the League of Communists, and Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, and the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia.

The SFRY Presidency has authorized Branko Mikulic to proceed with the procedure and consultations on candidates for FEC membership in accordance with the SFRY Constitution and the decision of the SAWPY Federal Conference on the method of implementing preliminary procedures for proposing candidates.

The proposal that Branko Mikulic be elected FED president will be put to the SFRY Assembly after preliminary procedures for proposing candidates for FEC membership are carried out.

MAMULA ADDRESSES ARMY COLLOQUIUM ON PROTECTION

LD182114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- In the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) Club in Topcider, a 2-day colloquium ended today on self-protection in the JNA. It was attended by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. The colloquium analyzed the practice and experiences in the period under review and forthcoming tasks were approved. In connection with this, the meeting noted the increasingly intensive cooperation with committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection and with other subjects of social self-protection in this field.

There followed a discussion on protection of the life and health of JNA members, on protection of social property, and on preventive work against hostile activity directed against our Army. Attention was focused on safe fire-fighting, respect for the regulations, and effective operation of the juridical and security organs. Some more recent features in the methods of operation of external and internal enemies against our country, and particularly against the JNA, were also noted.

Speaking about questions of self-protection, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, stressed that the JNA, as the lasting object of self-protection and the achievement of our liberation struggle and socialist revolution, wants to be protected by society from anything which could destroy its character. Society has, in any case, constructed certain institutions and organizations for protection. It is clear, though, that the primary role, when discussing the JNA, must be played by institutions and organizations which exist within it. So far, they have successfully performed tasks in this area and ensured that the Army, too, successfully plays its social role and its constitutional function. There are many circumstances, stressed Branko Mamula, which represent an obstacle for us but which for the enemy are a motive for acting against our country and our armed forces. The complex military-political, economic, political, and ideological situation objectively favors the activity of the internal and external enemy. Although the situation is unfavorable for the implementation of our efforts to strengthen defensive power, this situation is being successfully overcome by the efforts of subjective forces.

Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula also stressed that without daily control of the central questions of the situation at all levels of military organization, it is impossible to successfully implement self-protection, especially its operational-practical aspects.

COMMISSION ON STABILIZATION PROGRAM MEETS

LD210019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- With Milka Planinc in the chair, the federal executive commission for drawing up and implementing the long-term program of economic stabilization today discussed measures and activities needed for achieving financial consolidation in organizations of associated labor, banks, and other users of social funds.

The financial consolidation of the economy and banks, as the basis of the anti-inflationary policy in the immediate term, is a long-term task that cannot be achieved only or primarily by new regulations. Broad-based social action and activities aimed at bringing about changes within work organizations and other users of social funds and in the nature of their relationship are needed if financial consolidation is to be achieved. To this end work organizations are expected to draw up their own programs of measures and activities designed to facilitate financial consolidation. In doing this, they should proceed from the provisions of the long-term program of economic stabilization, the medium-term plan, and the 1986 resolution. The same task is facing banks and other sociopolitical communities.

New systemic laws, Yugoslavia's social plan up to the year 1990, and the resolution on the policy of implementing the plan in the course of the current year, have all created the conditions necessary for the more determined implementation of further measures aimed at achieving financial consolidation of the economy. These measures will, in turn, bring about changes in the way economic operations are conducted and will speed up the economy's further development.

VOJVODINA LC DEBATES STATUTE CHANGES, UNITY

LD180039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 17 Jan (TANJUG) -- The struggle for unity in the LCY and for its successful functioning in the system cannot be guided by or conditional upon bringing into question the independence of the individual LC organizations as part of the LCY, nor can they separate themselves from the LCY in the name of independence.

This is the key argument in the introductory speech by Radovan Medjedovic, chairman of the Vojvodina LC Statutory Commission, at today's plenum of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, devoted to an examination of the ideo-political bases for changes and amendments to the Vojvodi LC Statute.

Today, Medjedovic observed, the federalist and unitarist tendencies in the LCY are being justifiably criticized, because they are the expression and source of the weakening of the unity, ideo-political, and action capability of the LCY and its domestic essence. In the form of criticizing the phenomena of federalization in the LCY, there are increasingly frequent attempts to bring into question the meaning of the existence of the republican and provincial LC's. In the same way, attempts are made to lay the blame for this phenomenon on the organizational structure of the LCY. The unitarist-centralist tendencies and consciousness attempt to establish "order" in the LC on the basis of bureaucratic-centralist decisionmaking, unity without democracy, and the separation of those who establish policy from those who have to carry it out.

Medjedovic then drew attention to the fact that despite the clear and precise stands which the LCY Central Committee established in its conclusions at its 16th session, serious differences have arisen in the bases for changes and amendments to the LCY Statute and in the stances on wich unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are founded, serious differences in the approach to and understanding of the essence of some of these questions.

The basic and most important change which is put forward in the ideo-political bases for the changes and amendments to the Serbian LC Statute, on which there is no agreement, is the proposal that the Serbian LC should be defined as a unified organization and that all the essential changes and amendments to the Statutes proceed from this. The amendment is that it is precisely the definition of the Serbian LC as a unified organization that is the condition for the necessary changes in society so that we do not mark time, and that it is the condition for ridding the Serbian LC of paralysis. It is claimed that the demand for such a definition of the Serbian LC is natural, because the working class in the republic is seeking a unified organization of Communists just as in other republics, and that only defined in this way can it manifest itself as the internal strength of the system. It is also claimed, Medjedovic recalls, that with such a definition the Serbian LC can thwart the dangers of factionalism.

However, Medjedovic adds, changes in society are not conditional upon the definition of the Serbian LC, and particularly in the way that is proposed, nor are these changes the way to overcome the difficulties and differences which have arisen.

"We advocate, as the proposal for the bases states, that the Serbian LC be defined as a part of the unified LCY and should act as a unified whole in the ideo-political, organizational, and action spheres. We also advocate the constant strengthening of the ideo-political unity of the LCY and its action capability. No one in the Vojvodina LC can be against the unity of the Serbian LC and everyone must give his full contribution to its strengthening, and therefore the claims that we are against unity are unacceptable. This is why we should develop the statutory paths and forms for strengthening the ideo-political and action unity and responsibility, both of the parts for the whole and vice versa."

It is clear today, Medjedovic believes, that the solution to the question of relations in the SR of Serbia depends above all on the state of relations in the Serbian LC. These we must patiently build, develop, and promote together on the established guidelines of the LCY. This of course implies and demands that we must both in the Serbian LC and the provincial LC's, and in the LCY as a whole, resolutely oppose the theses which do not respect [words indistinct] which seek to reduce the provincial LC's to the level of municipal or regional organizations.

On the other hand, we must also oppose those theses which negate the fact that the provincial LC's are a constituent part of the Serbian LC over which the Serbian LC and its Central Committee have an influence. Any simplification of these relations is unacceptable.[words indistinct]

Miladin Stanimirovic believes that there is no need to alter the present definition of the Serbian LC in the Serbian LC Statute, because if we were to accept that, it would encourage federalist tendencies in the LCY, which would lead to separatism or unitarism and lack of unity -- everything that we criticized and condemned in the public debate on the proposal of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. According to Ljubisa Stankov, the old solutions which society did not reject but which were superseded, are now being offered to us as new ones. This is happening because we have no theoretically developed new solutions for the ideo-political activity of the vanguard in the present stage of development.

"Today, too, we are speaking about togetherness and unity, about how to act together within the SR of Serbia, the Serbian LC and Yugoslavia as a whole. And yet at the same time we are witnessing terrible propaganda and scheming against Vojvodina, its organs and its people. In some papers, journals, and radio programs we encounter a real campaign against us. Themes are thought up and 'cases' made out of them. There are cases of challenges and attacks against people from Vojvodina, and the organs of the LC both here and in the SR of Serbia keep quiet. I ask the question why? Who wants this, and where is it leading?" said Rudolf Jontovic, and asked what the provincial committee Presidium thought about this. I ask, because, he added, this campaign is without a doubt a very good and well-known way of destroying unity, spreading mistrust and creating, to put it mildly, an unfavorable atmosphere, above all politically, which leads to the destruction of brotherhood and unity and the togetherness of nations and nationalities.

DIZDAREVIC VISITS FRG, HOLDS TALKS WITH GENSCHER

Arrives in Bonn

LD201019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0944 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic arrived in Bonn this morning. Dizdarevic will stay in the FRG for 2 days on a working visit.

Apart from a meeting with his host, FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the federal secretary will hold talks with FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker; Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann; and other leading state and political figures in Bonn.

Although, naturally, talks will cover current issues in the international situation, the center of attention of Federal Secretary Dizdarevic and his host will be, it has been learned, bilateral relations, especially economic cooperation between the two countries.

Meets Genscher, Attends Dinner

LD211113 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2040 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 20 Jan (TANJUG) -- The first round of talks between Raif Dizdarevic, the federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German foreign minister, ended in Bonn this evening. It has been reported that the 2-hour talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere of openness, mutual understanding, and respect for each other.

The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the talks. Dizdarevic emphasized his satisfaction with the fact that "this year, too, has begun with a useful dialogue." Genscher stressed that "today's meeting is a continuation of the sound tradition of intensive exchanges of views."

Dizdarevic is returning Genscher's visit to Yugoslavia in January last year. Meetings between the heads of the two countries' diplomacies have become regular annual events.

This evening Genscher gave a dinner in honor of Dizdarevic. In the course of the dinner the two ministers exchanged toasts in which they expressed a positive opinion about the outcome of Chancellor Kohl's visit to Yugoslavia last June. Dizdarevic assessed the visit as "very fruitful," while Genscher described it as "an outstanding achievement."

Genscher said that today's talks "have clearly demonstrated that the foundations of our friendship are so stable and broad-based that it is possible to resolve even the most difficult problems in an atmosphere of confidence and awareness of the joint responsibility".

In reference to foreign policy, Genscher stressed the signficance of the CSCE process and the Stockholm conference and disarmament negotiations in general, and of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva in particular. He expressed a very high opinion of Yugoslavia's role which "by pursuing an independent and nonaligned policy has become a responsible member of the international community".

In his toast, Dizdarevic emphasized economic cooperation. He stressed both countries' interest in expanding it, but added that "it would be difficult to achieve anything unless barriers are gradually removed."

"A bolder orientation toward industrial cooperation, joint investment, the transfer of technology and know-how; toward the introduction of all forms of cooperation made possible by the present level of scientific and technological development would enable us to realize our common interests", Dizdarevic said.

After saying that through their work in the FRG several hundred thousand Yugoslav citizens contribute to the progress of that country, Dizdarevic stressed that "we cannot be indifferent to solving all questions related to improving their work and living security, as well as questions which relate to their return and inclusion in the Yugoslav economy."

With respect to the international situation, Dizdarevic stressed that the world was at an important turning point and that Yugoslavia, together with all nonaligned countries, favors joint tackling of all key questions of peace, security, disarmament, and development. He attached great significance to the process of CSCE, the Stockholm conference, and impulses provided by the Reagan-Gorbachev Geneva summit.

Dizdarevic pointed out Yugoslav anxiety over the Middle East and Mediterranean crises and in particular because of "the demonstration of military power and threats to independent states in various parts of the world". He also said that "Yugoslavia, itself a target of various terrorist attacks for many years, most decisively condemns all sorts of terrorism and is in favor of international cooperation in eliminating this evil."

Dizdarevic attached essential significance to solving the North-South problems, stressing that "debts have grown into a first-rate world political problem."

Second Day of Meetings

LD211056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0914 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, 21 Jan (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic continued his taoks with his hosts in Bonn today. Having discussed bilateral relations with FRG Foreign Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher last night, their talks today concentrated on the international situation.

Dizdarevic then had talks with Economic Affairs Minister Martin Bangemann on economic questions. The federal secretary also is to be received by FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker, and a meeting with Federal Chancellor Kohl is envisaged for later this afternoon.

MACEDONIAN QUESTION HAMPERS RELATIONS WITH GREECE

AU192158 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of neighboring Greece, stayed in our country for an official and friendly visit during the past couple of days. Both sides have officially assessed that the Belgrade meeting was useful and that it represents a contribution to the traditionally good relations between Yugoslavia and Greece. Here is Dragan Petrovic's commentary on that occasion:

In the toast to her guest at the formal dinner, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, recalled the tradition of friendly feeling between our peoples. She also stressed, however, that the Yugoslav leadership assesses that it would be in both sides' interest if a step forward could be made in comprehensively furthering relations in all fields. There is no doubt that it is a step forward to agree on furthering economic cooperation, and on doing so in those spheres which should make that cooperation long-lasting and stable. There is also no doubt that, given the tense situation in the world, particularly in our wider neighborhood, the Mediterranean, it is a step forward to resolutely speak for peace. In Yugoslav-Greek relations, however, there is another sphere where a step forward would doubtlessly contribute much to the comprehensive development of relations; the past and the present supply a basis for it, and the future obliges us to do it.

That is the so-called Macedonian question. Our southern neighbors deny the existence of the Macedonian nation, do not want to admit the reality of the SR of Macedonia, and deny the existence of a Macedonian national minority in their country. Such views and corresponding behavior most directly affect even that part of our relations which has been developing well, and thereby cause that step forward to be considerably shorter than it objectively could be.

What a step forward the Danube-Morava-Vardar-Aegean navigable canal could be! The United Nations has offered its help in the realization of this project. The funds have been suspended because the other side failed to find the strength to consent to sign the agreement in the SR of Macedonian and in Macedonian, which according to that other side, was not sufficiently spread in the world.

Would not those steps forward we are talking about be more enthusiastic if we did not have to apply for a visa for each visit to our southern neighbor? Finally, those steps forward cannot avoid being affected -- limited, of course -- by, to say the least, the improper writing of a part of the Greek press, including even the progovernment press, even immediately before Papandreou's visit to Yugoslavia.

Good-neighborliness also implies the readiness to talk, to seek solutions to open questions. So far, there has been no such readiness on the Greek side. Naturally, good-neighborliness also implies that that readiness depends on the very internal democratic development of a country. It is also a fact that the Greek socialist government has introduced more progressive changes into the socioeconomic and political life of Greece that was done during the 50 years when the right was in power. Along with our well-known wishes for good-neighborliness, and given such a development in Greece itself, it is not unrealistic to expect that conditions will be created in our relations for talks about open questions too.

SFRY SUPPORT REMEMBERED ON ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD151809 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1145 GMT 15 Jan86

[Text] Belgrade, January 15 (TANJUG) -- On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the People's Republic of Albania, the press here recalls that Yugoslavia was the first country to recognize, on April 28, 1945, the government of Albania and to establish diplomatic relations with it. Also, from the moment the world organization began to function, Yugoslavia was striving for Albania's admission to the UN membership and for the recognition to it of the status of a victim of occupation.

Yugoslavia has always been interested in developing goodneighbourly relations with the Albanian People's Republic on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, respect for the territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs, as it considered it to be in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

It was on the endeavours of the Yugoslav delegation that, in December 1945, the international conference on war reparations recognized Albania as an associate allied power in the war against Hitler's Germany. At the Albanian Government's request, the Yugoslav Government agreed to its organs taking care of the technical and other obligations to Albania.

In the first postwar years Yugoslavia represented, at the request of the Albanian Government, the interests of Albania in almost all countries with which it had no diplomatic relations.

Yugoslavia has never been indifferent to acts which could endanger Albania's sovereignty and integrity. "When Albania's protection from outside is concerned, the associates of Marshal Tito are striving for it equally well as for the rights of their own peoples," wrote the Albanian Government organ BASHKIMI in October 1947.

Yugoslavia did not change that position even in periods of the harshest anti-Yugoslav campaigns in Albania. One example of it are the representations Yugoslavia made with different governments after 1948 in favour of Albania and with a view to maintaining its sovereignty, integrity, independence and stability.